

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## TANGIER CLAIM FOR NEW STATUS HELD JUSTIFIED

International Rule of North African City-State Claimed to Be Unworkable

## TOO MANY OFFICIALS BAD FOR BUSINESS

Tangerine Ability for Home Rule Proved by Recent Check Placed on Gambling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CASABLANCA, Morocco—There are few places over which more diplomatic ink has been spilled than Tangier, the delightful pleasure resort that belongs to nobody but interests everybody. In fact, the Tangier question has been such a source of disagreement among European governments that it has become difficult for any politician today to regard the welfare of the little city-state itself without at the same time considering the interests of this or that power in relation to it.

The cosmopolitan inhabitants of Tangier are at last realizing that they are the victims of over-government, or rather of having too many masters in Europe and too few among themselves.

After five years it is admitted that the international administration has not been a success. In the first place, the makers of the 1923 statute, in their anxiety to please the rival claimants for control, had to elaborate a complicated governmental machine with a quantity of officials out of all proportion to the size and the resources of the enclave.

## An Expensive Luxury

This meant that the new government was a luxury that the Tangier community could not afford, and that for want of a ruling voice the machine was frequently coming to a standstill. These stoppages generally arose through differences in the interpretation of the statute and consequently needed referring back to the home governments of the three powers.

After the Rif War, the Spanish Government claimed a revision of the statute in their favor, and then the Italians claimed a share in the control. Both these matters were tied over with small adjustments and the statute still remains in force. It seems, however, that the statute will have to go because of the growing strength of the population, which is now finding out how to act in unity and to impose its will upon the foreign administration.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## Mexican Rebels Push Retreat Into Chihuahua

Calles Organizes Force at Torreon to Pursue Leaders as "Bank Looters"

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles has reorganized his forces at Torreon preparatory to a drive northward to purge Chihuahua of the rebel forces of Gen. Jose Gonzalo Escobar.

At Chapultepec Castle President Portes Gil asserted that pursuit of the revolting generals would not be against them as rebels and political offenders but as bank bandits and large scale looters. The entire revolution was characterized as nothing more than a wholesale depredatory attempt by its leaders who had intended from the first to get what loot they could and then escape into the United States.

On this basis, the President said, every effort would be made to secure extradition of the rebel generals as common criminals, who are expected to seek political asylum in the United States. An attempt will be made also to recover by civil process such money as they may deposit in foreign banks.

Banks of Torreon reported, the Government announced, that General Escobar had looted them of 1,023,000 pesos (about \$511,000). In Saltillo and other cities the loot from Banco de Mexico branches alone exceeded 2,500,000 pesos (about \$1,250,000), the Government said.

Little was known here of the whereabouts of General Escobar beyond roundabout news dispatches which said he had retreated with his army from Escalon, southeastern Chihuahua, farther north to Jimenez.

Escobar was not expected to make a stand there. It was suggested that he had three alternatives—open battle with General Calles and probable defeat; flight to the United States, and retreat to the mountains from which he could conduct a guerrilla warfare. In this latter case he might prolong hostilities for many months as did Pancho Villa several years ago.

General Calles found the insurgents had left at Torreon 11 railway cars loaded with merchandise, 29 cars containing railway repair material and 14 locomotives.

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## America Greeted Swedish Ace



Capt. Einar Lundborg, Who Took Commander Nobile and Others of the Crew of the Italian Dirigible From the Polar Ice, and His Wife, on Landing in New York.

## OHIO WATERWAY LIFTS BARRIERS FOR VAST TRADE

Canalized River Commands Great Area—"Roadbed" Cost \$118,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A \$118,000,000 "roadbed" for a great new artery of water-borne commerce, ranking high with far-famed ship and barge canals of other nations, stands all but completed today in the Ohio River Valley.

The once snaky, rock-placed and turbulent Ohio has been successfully harnessed and converted into a reliable canalized waterway. So fraught with economic importance is the project considered that its finish will be celebrated with impressive formalities next fall.

This project of the United States Government is called by federal engineers the greatest example of lock and dam construction in any river in the world. Fifty movable dams and locks have been tediously built along the Ohio's 968 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., to its confluence with the Mississippi at Cairo, Ill., over a period of nearly 20 years.

Rolling Stock to Follow  
Engineers here point out that the Seine and Meuse are the largest rivers in Europe with similar regulation, though overshadowed in comparison with the Ohio project, while the great Volga, Danube and Rhine are regulated by contracting their channels and by dredging.

"But what we have done is merely to lay the roadbed in the Ohio," explains Col. Spaulding, United States engineer in charge of the district. "The rolling stock and the stations must be built."

Colonel Spaulding meant that barge lines must be built up for service on the Ohio, also new terminal facilities to obtain maximum efficiency from the stream, with its nine-foot channel depth, maintenance charges of which are estimated at \$2,000,000 a year. There are today 300 terminals along this river, 120 open to public use. But they are not regarded adequate by the engineers for handling existing and prospective commerce.

The canalized river today carries 20,000,000 tons of freight yearly but the engineers expect to see the volume multiply 10 times when the terminal facilities are built.

Facilities for the transfer of freight between river and rail are particularly lacking. One public rail-river terminal designed for the economical handling of steel and heavy freight has been constructed by private interests at Cincinnati. This handles 10-ton loads and has an annual capacity of 150,000 tons.

Evansville, Ind., is at work on a municipal terminal, and the Louisville Planning and Zoning Commission is planning a similar one.

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## Nobile Rescuer Has No Desire for Flying in Arctic

'Myself,' Says Capt. Lundborg, Landing in United States, 'I Would Choose Different Way'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Air lines spanning the arctic may appeal to the folks who do their flying in an office armchair, but not to Capt. Einar P. Lundborg, the Swedish aviator who rescued Commander Umberto Nobile, of the dirigible Italia, from the polar ice last summer.

"About this arctic flying," he acknowledged the question with a quick smile and a staccato bow. "I am yet a young flier, and I don't know how valuable my opinion may be. But for myself, should there be an arctic air line between Europe and the Orient—myself, I would choose a different way to go."

"It is not because my airplane turned over in landing on the second flight to Commander Nobile's camp on the ice. That was due to a mishap with the benzol feed so that the motor did not run properly and I made what was in effect a forced landing. But the arctic is not hospitable to passengers and airplane crews. No, commercial flying can get along best in other regions, even if the distance is a bit greater."

Captain Lundborg said that he took upon himself full responsibility for the fact that Commander Nobile was the first to be taken off the ice.

Spanish Student Issue Called Grave

Further Repression Liable to Strengthen Opposition, Travelers Declare

HENDAYE, Spanish Frontier (AP)—Travelers from Spain say the conflict between the Spanish Government and the students of the universities is becoming more and more serious.

It is believed that any additional vigorous measures of repression would operate to unite still further the provincial university students with those of the central institution at Madrid. The conflict, it is stated, is not confined to the students alone. Their families in many cases have joined them in protests.

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## MARSHAL FOCH, ALLIED LEADER, HAS PASSED ON

Commander of 10,000,000 Men in Great War First Known as Great Teacher

PARIS (AP)—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, who led the allied armies to victory in the World War, has passed on.

Marshal Foch had been called "the foremost strategist of the Great War." With 10,000,000 soldiers, representing the available troops of France, the United States, Britain and Italy, under his command and with five great battles proceeding under his direction at the same time, the controlling influence of this one commander during the last months of Armageddon is beyond all calculation.

Marshal Foch hailed from Tarbes, a little city in the Pyrenees, close to the Spanish border. His boyhood was not characterized by brilliancy as a student. Like Marshal Joffre he was a subaltern in the Franco-Prussian War. In a class of 70 at the Ecole Polytechnique, which he entered in 1871 just after the war, he graduated forty-fifth. But he was a hard worker, with a wonderful memory and great persistence.

As Major Foch, he became an instructor at the Ecole de Guerre, later becoming professor of strategy and tactics in that school.

A Great Teacher  
Maj. Robert M. Johnson, U. S. A., wrote of him: "He was the great teacher who, more than any other man in the French Army, created the mode of thought under which its general staff entered the present war. Classes of young officers sat at Foch's feet at the Ecole de Guerre and carried away with them an unbounded devotion and faith. He was an enthusiast and his patriotism and his profession merged into a splendid effort of intellect, in which his students delighted. One of his great ambitions was to permeate the French Army with the war college doctrine of the offensive—the offensive at all cost."

Poch, at the beginning of the war in 1914, was in command of the Twentieth Army Corps, with headquarters at Nancy, under that great French soldier, Marshal Joffre.

His memorable message to Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne, when the overwhelming armies of Von Kluck were sweeping on toward Paris on Sept. 9, 1914, will ever remain a classic with all soldiers. He said: "My right is crushed. My left is in retreat. I am attacking with my center."

Retiring south of Chalons, Foch discovered by an airplane reconnaissance that two German armies had fallen into a trap near Vitry-le-Francais. Immediately the French commander thrust a huge wedge of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Pawnshop Business Monopolized by City

Buenos Aires "Official Uncle" Gives Back Overcoats If Winter Is Cold

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Unthrifty citizens of Buenos Aires who want to pawn something all have to go to one official "uncle"—the Municipal Bank.

This city-operated institution has a monopoly on the local pawnshop business, and also a savings department. With an imposing downtown office and 13 branches, the bank advances funds on anything from automobiles to overcoats.

If the winter is cold, the overcoats are often returned to their owners free on the 25th of May, national independence day.

Automobile owners used to take advantage of the city's "pawn shop" to store their cars until the bank authorities found it out. Many cars were deposited as security for a nominal loan, and redeemed when their owners returned from a summer in Europe. Interest at 6 per cent was much less than the storage charges.

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## SENATE LEADERS CAUTIOUS OVER ROOT FORMULA

World Court Opponents Profess to See American Position Weakened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The Root-Hurst formula for the admission of the United States to the World Court was received with cautious and only private comment by the Senate leaders. Even those senators who can be depended upon to support the revised reservations, expressed the opinion that their consideration by the Senate should hold over until the regular December session.

Those senators who have always opposed American participation in the World Court, while declining public expression for the present, professed to see in the revised reservations a weakening of the Nation's position as contained in the original reservation No. 5. This qualification limited the World Court from rendering advisory opinions on questions in which the United States has or claimed to have an interest.

The refusal of the powers to agree to this demand, incorporated by the Senate in its adherence authorization, led to the negotiations that have resulted in the Root-Hurst plan.

Attitude of Administration  
The lineup in the Senate and its consideration of the new proposal is dependent in a large measure upon what the Administration does. Neither Mr. Hoover nor the State Department has indicated its views on the new reservations, but it is generally accepted that they are favorable to them. Elihu Root, the American

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Engineers Avert Danube Disaster

Break-up of Ice Barrier Saves Many as Floods Sweep Through Cities

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Owing to the Government's prompt action in anticipating the floods at the break-up of the ice barrier on the Danube, a great disaster has been averted, though 2000 families have lost homes and cattle in the floods which are reported to be the worst since 1872.

Timely warnings of the approaching flood were given by soldiers and police, while hastily built pontoons allowed many to pass to safety. Artillerymen and engineers attempted to demolish the 40-foot ice barriers with high explosives, boring large holes into the ice and inserting projectiles, which they exploded by electricity.

Toward noon on March 20 Bratislava was freed from the ice barrier, largely due to the work of the engineers.

Besides Bratislava, the cities of Kattburg and Biskupice are under water.

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## Attorney-General Has Record of Devoting Whole Ability to Job

"I Am Fond of Arguing a Case," Mitchell Says—And When He Goes on Big Hunting Trip He Gets All of His Game With a Camera

This is the seventh of ten Monitor Magazine feature articles—one for each member of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet.

By GEORGE AKERSON  
It is not often that one trained to be an electrical engineer turns to the law for a career. The combination of technical science and law in one man is indeed rare. Such a combination does exist with the new Attorney-General of the United States, William D. Mitchell, the son of a celebrated jurist, early in life had the ambition to be an engineer.

Throughout his boyhood he displayed a natural bent for scientific things. More particularly did he have a distinct "electrical" bent.

It was but natural, therefore, that his parents should consent to his adopting electrical engineering as a profession. After preparatory work at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale to take up electrical engineering. At the end of two years of studies for the profession he had dreamed about during all of his youth, he completely reversed himself and decided to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father. He returned to his home State of Minnesota where he studied law at the University of Minnesota. He has since devoted himself to that profession.

Where the Steamboats Stopped  
Mr. Mitchell was born at Winona, Minnesota. His father, William Mitchell, was a justice of the Minnesota State Supreme Court for 20 years. His boyhood was spent in that prosperous little city on the banks of the Mississippi which in those days was one of the most important of the river stops. At that time there was a brisk trade on the upper Mississippi and the steamboats always stopped at St. Paul and St. Louis. The boy's early education was in the schools of his home city until the time he went East for preparatory school work.

Following his experience at Yale and his studies in the University of Minnesota Law School he was admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1898. He began the practice of law in St. Paul.

When the Spanish War broke out he served as second lieutenant of the fifteenth Minnesota infantry in 1898 and 1899, and as acting judge advocate of the second army corps. He took an early interest in civic affairs and acted as secretary of the first charter commission at St. Paul, in 1900. Mr. Mitchell soon became known as one of the most brilliant young lawyers in the Northwest.

Interested in National Guard  
From the time that he served in the Spanish-American War, Mr. Mitchell has taken an active interest in the Minnesota National Guard.

Secretary of Agriculture Is Astounded to Find His Department All Scattered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—When Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, took the oath of office he was conducted to a small red brick building in the Mall which houses the administrative offices of the Department of Agriculture. "But where is my department?" he is reported to have asked.

His assistants explained that at present the Department, made up of 19 bureaus, is located in 15 buildings scattered over the city from the Weather Bureau in Georgetown to the Home Economics Bureau on the Union Station floor.

Robert P. Lamont, the new Secretary of Commerce, is in a similar predicament for he found his department of 13 bureaus scattered in 11 buildings, from the Bureau of Standards several miles out in the residential district to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the shadow of the Capitol.

Large office buildings, planned to accommodate nearly all the bureaus, are now under construction for both departments, so that the next new Cabinet members who come to Washington, unacquainted with the city, will not feel, as Secretary Hyde, with his farmer's touch puts it, "like a hen given the task of mothering a brood of young turkeys that wanders all over the farm."

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## SALOONS CLOSE AS JONES ACT'S EFFECT IS FELT

St. Louis Reports Shutting Up of 210 Since New Dry Law Began to Operate

## "MOONSHINE" PRICES MORE THAN DOUBLED

Federal Prosecutor Foresees More Felony Convictions and Alien Deportations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Two hundred and ten saloons have closed in this once famous brewery center since the Jones Law went into effect March 1, a police department survey discloses. Records at the city hospital show only 12 persons treated for drunkenness from March 1 to 18, against a previous average of 40 a week.

A much more rigorous enforcement of prohibition in St. Louis and its vicinity will be possible under the Jones Law, in the judgment of Louis H. Breuer, United States attorney.

Felony Convictions Foreseen  
Not only will the increased penalties provided for sale or transportation act as a deterrent, but felony convictions, Mr. Breuer believes, will be as easy as under the old misdemeanor provisions of the Volstead Act.

He foresees no difficulty in securing grand jury indictments in all cases where conviction would have been possible under the old provisions. Further, he believes, 80 per cent of those charged with liquor violations will continue to plead guilty even in the face of heavier penalties, rather than face trial.

"They plead guilty," he said, "when they see the Government has the evidence to convict them, and I think they will continue to do this."

Commenting on the deportation provisions of the Jones Law, Mr. Breuer said: "It is a serious penalty of this office to institute deportation proceedings against alien offenders whenever the facts warrant."

He added that leniency might at times be shown first offenders, provided the Attorney-General permits the exercise of such discretion.

15 Arrests Under New Law  
About 15 arrests have been made here since the Jones Law became effective, but as 200 old cases are yet to be disposed of, Mr. Breuer does not expect the new cases to come to trial before the September term of court. Pleas of guilty, however, may be expected at any time.

James Dillon, deputy prohibition administrator in charge of enforcement here, estimates the sale of liquor has been cut in half since March 1. He has been informed that his force of 12 agents will be augmented shortly so that evidence laid before the grand jury will be more complete than that on which information was previously based.

"Moonshine" alcohol has increased in price from \$17 to \$45 for a five-gallon can since March 1 and promises to reach \$100, according to information gathered by Mr. Dillon's agents. Retail liquor prices have in many cases doubled.

Campaign to 'Dry Up Capital' Seen as Example for Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Plans to "dry up the capital" are believed to be symptomatic of the means by which President Hoover's law enforcement policy will be put into effect throughout the country.

There has been no direct command sent from the White House to the local police force, it is stated authoritatively, but plans are under way for a thoroughgoing cleanup on all sources of illicit liquor. Although the word "drive" has been used in the local press, nothing in the nature of a spectacular and temporary effort is contemplated.

Rather steady pressure, to be kept up indefinitely, will be systematic methods of liquor control, will be imposed. The whole process gets its moral backing from the purpose believed to lie behind Mr. Hoover's attitude.

Dry organizations over the country have insisted that Washington should be made an example of what can be done in the way of enforcing the law. A new police order requires heads of every bureau and precinct to report complete lists of places where liquor has been sold and kept.

William Mitchell, Attorney-General, is going into the whole prohibition question. He is making a study of the handling of industrial alcohol permits with the hope of still further cutting off diversions of liquor. Details of the transfer of dry activities from the Treasury to the Department of Justice are also being examined.

Dr. Doran and Mrs. Mabel Walker Wilbrandt, it is understood, will be retained in law enforcement work after the change has been effected.

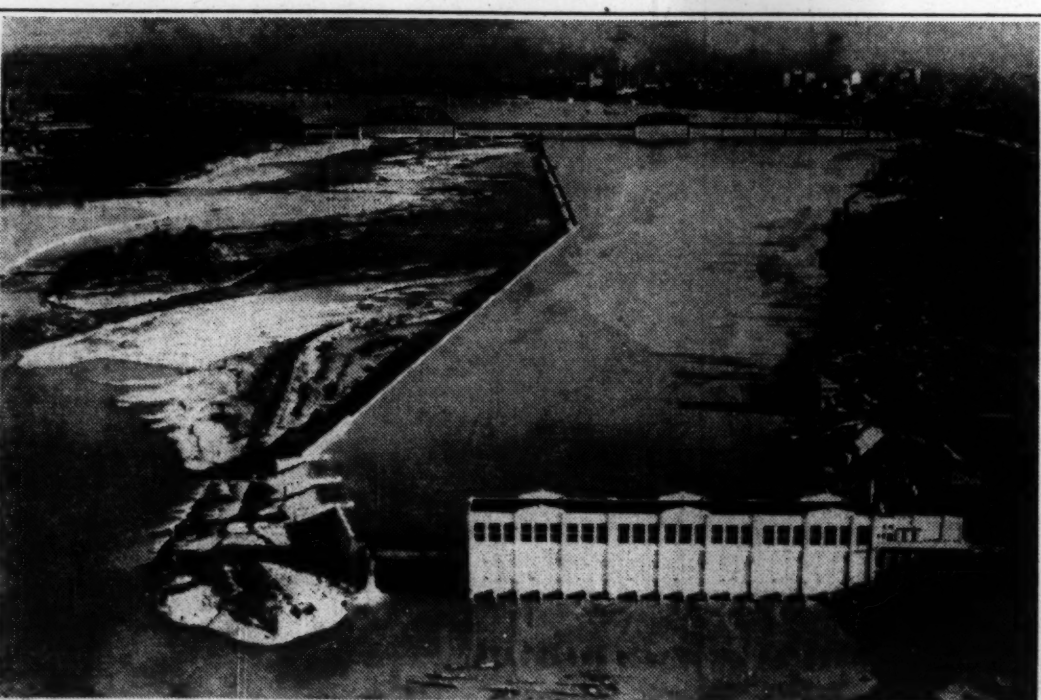
Judge Urges Minor Cases Be Left to State Courts

Urging that state and local courts should be relied upon to handle the smaller violations of liquor laws, Judge Elisha M. Brewster of the United States District Court in Boston advised a newly convened grand jury to devote its time and energy to consideration of major and commercial violators of the Eighteenth Amendment.

He said in part: "A recent act of Congress, the Jones Act, furnishes additional reasons why the grand jurors should be reluctant to return indictments on trivial offenses."

"We have in Massachusetts a state law based practically upon the Volstead Act, and we can properly leave

## Ohio River Harnessed for Commerce and Power



\$10,000,000 Navigation-Power Dam at Louisville, Ky., Pictured From the Air. The Ohio Falls Begin at Left Half of Bridge. Piers of New Vehicular Bridge Appear Beyond, With Head of Canal at Upper Right.



to the state authorities to punish trivial offenses which affect strictly local conditions.

"Under the Jones Act practically every violation of the Eighteenth Amendment is a felony, and indictments ought not to be returned except in cases of really substantial violations of the law."

#### New York Judge Announces Heavier Liquor Penalties

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A three months' jail term for the sale of a glass of liquor has just been imposed in the Federal Court here as the first sentence under the Jones Law.

Coincident with pronouncement of the sentence, Judge Frank J. Coleman announced that he would impose jail terms of six months on all employees of liquor selling establishments who plead guilty in the future. Heavier penalties will follow jury convictions, he said, and still heavier penalties will be imposed upon the operators of the illegal premises.

Although the initial sentence of three months, imposed after a plea of guilty, was considerably below the minimum of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine provided by the law, it represented a distinct departure from the customary light sentences in vogue in New York.

Judge Coleman, speaking from the bench, declared that heavy sentences were manifestly the intent of the new law and that he intended to impose them regardless of personal opinion as to the wisdom of such severity.

This attitude also was expressed at a conference of members of the federal judiciary and legal staff, held in the offices of Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney. The fullest support must be given to the enforcement of the prohibition policy of the Hoover Administration, it was decided.

#### Police and Federal Agents Co-operate in Boston Raids

The first group of liquor prosecutions in Boston under the new Jones Act providing increased penalties has been launched as a result of a quick campaign of raids in which federal prohibition agents and police co-operated, arresting 13 persons at five

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

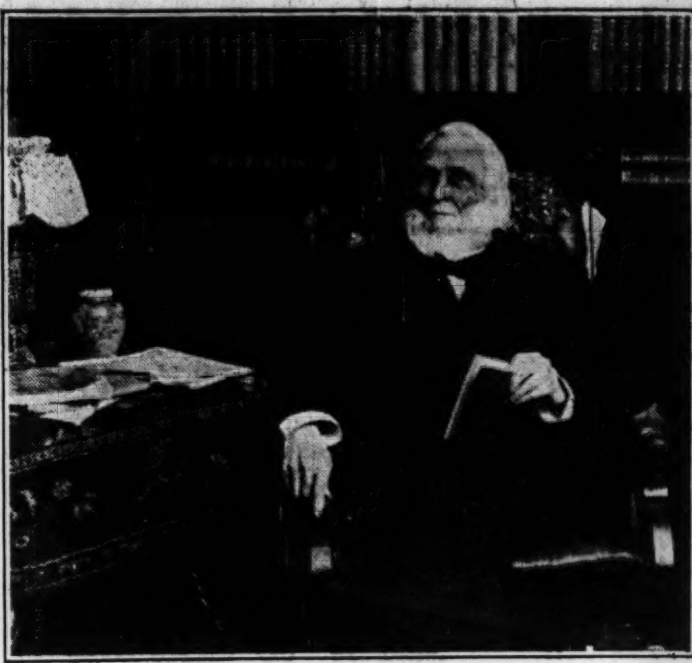
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#### "Father of Prohibition"



GEN. NEAL DOW

His one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary is being celebrated this week by temperance organizations all over the world.

places, one group in Nashua, N. H., and seized large quantities of liquor. One defendant, the first arraigned under the Jones Law, is charged with having sold a pint of liquor, and according to the police is one of two men arrested in a florist shop which was serving as a "blind" for the illegal trade.

In one of the raids the officers discovered and put out of business a loft above a garage which apparently had served as a plant for "cutting" and bottling liquor made from alcohol obtained in 35-gallon drums.

#### Baltimore Prosecutor Promises Quick Action

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Since violation of the prohibition law has become a criminal offense, Federal authorities will endeavor to prosecute such cases in the same manner in which they have those coming under the Federal criminal code, according to Amos W. W. Woodcock, United States District Attorney here.

There has been one indictment under the Jones Law, but sentence has not yet been given. It charged operation of a 500-gallon still, possession of 110 gallons of distillate and 6500 gallons of mash.

#### VICEROY OF INDIA TO VISIT BRITAIN

**BY WIRELESS**  
LONDON—The India Office announces that the Secretary for India has invited the Viceroy to come to England in June for a short leave not exceeding four months in order to secure an opportunity of personal discussion with His Excellency Lord Irwin has accepted the invitation, provided the state of public affairs permits.

The King has approved the appointment of Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, to act as Viceroy and Governor-General during Lord Irwin's absence on leave.

#### ARGENTINE RAILROAD EXTENSION PROPOSED

**BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)**—Early resumption of construction work on the state railway line running through Salta Province to Chile is urged in a report submitted by the Director-General of Railways to the Minister of Public Works. Construction activity at this time would provide employment for ap-

proximately 4000 persons, according to the report of the Director-General who recently completed an inspection tour of railway projects. Material valued at 74,000 pesos is available for extension of the line, he reports.

#### Farm Efficiency Rated Above Aid

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Good farm organization and management will do more to maintain a profitable agriculture than anything else, according to H. J. Baker, director of the extension service, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in a statement just issued.

In addition to the need for better farm management, Mr. Baker expressed the belief that federal aid for rural schools and further restriction of immigration were needed. These three proposals, if applied to agriculture, he said, would help immeasurably in overcoming existing difficulties.

Cultivation of much land incapable of economical production, or not adapted to the crops grown on it, was cited as a current handicap to agriculture, along with continuing overproduction.

#### GUATEMALA STUDIES WIDER FRUIT BELT

**GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)**—Proposals providing for further development of fertile fruit lands on the Pacific slope of Guatemala are being considered by Congress.

The United Fruit Company, operating under the name of the Guatemalan Agricultural Company, is seeking to obtain contracts which would enable it to develop a new port on the Pacific side. Proposals provide for construction of auxiliary railroad lines to aid in development of potentially rich lands at present virtually undeveloped.

#### HUGE NEW YORK BANKS CONSOLIDATE

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Consolidation of the Central Union Trust Company of New York and the Hanover National Bank, financial institutions whose history goes back to Civil War days, was voted at meetings of the directors and trustees of the companies just held here. The merger will result in an institution having capital, surplus and undivided profits of approximately \$100,000,000, and net deposits of about \$100,000,000.

#### RECLAMATION OF OFFENDERS TO BE OBJECT

#### Harvard Law School to Seek Reformation Rather Than Conviction

Research to reduce law breaking in the United States by making the punishment fit the criminal rather than the crime, thus correcting his conduct, will be made by a newly formed Institute of Criminal Law at the Harvard Law School.

Many of the eminent law professors who have been working since 1926 on Harvard's crime survey, it is learned in Boston, will be members of the new Institute. They will attack specific problems, continuing in a sense research started by the survey, which is expected to publish its findings in the autumn. The Institute will be endowed from the millions raised in the Law School's endowment drive.

Prof. Francis B. Sayre of the law school is to be director of the institute. Working with him will be Prof. Sam B. Warner of Syracuse University, Sheldon Glueck and John J. Burns, assistant professors at Harvard. Dean Roscoe Pound, Prof. Felix Frankfurter and Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School will constitute an advisory committee.

Lawyers, Professor Sayre indicates, have too long bent all their attention upon the convicting of criminals and too little upon the individual criminal and his treatment. He announces one object of the institute an enlarged approach to the problem of crime, including a study of what can be done to affect social conduct. The experience of society has shown, he points out, that mere punishment of the prisoner does not yield adequate results in reducing crime.

#### NIAGARA SURVEY BOARD ASKS FOR STATE FUND

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Forced to curtail its engineering and field work due to the failure of the Erie County Board of supervisors to make the customary \$20,000 appropriation in its 1929 budget, the Niagara Frontier Board has had a bill introduced in the Legislature which would give it \$25,000 for the current year's expenses. Officials of the board hope to be

able to continue several important park and parkway surveys for the Niagara area this summer if the bill passes. At present the engineering staff of the board is on indefinite leave and this branch of the work is at a standstill.

#### Daily Newspaper Now Art Gallery

Advertising columns of newspapers are developing into exhibition centers where commercial artists "hang" their work and where, according to Royal B. Farnum, director of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, the reading public unknowingly, perhaps, develops the artistic sense.

"Much has been done for art because of the advertising given it in newspapers," he said, in an address at the Professional Women's Club in Hotel Statler, recently. "Art is lifting common things to a higher level of beauty. Shingles are bought, not for keeping out the rain, but because they make the top of the house look better."

"Some of the modern art is atrocious, but it also shows serious, honest expression of the day in which the artists live."

#### COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY LAID TO HIGH WAGES

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—"High wages established by American industries during the last decade have given us the greatest mass consumption any country has ever enjoyed," according to A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, in announcing a \$7,000,000 advertising program for 1929.

"In consequence of the high rate of wages," he said, "the home market of the United States is the biggest, richest and most coveted of any national market."

#### POLICE RADIO SUCCESSFUL IN CHICAGO TESTS

#### System Is Recommended to Tighten Network for Apprehending Criminals

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—Following successful preliminary tests of the use of radio in police operations, Commissioner William F. Russell announced he would appeal to the City Council for funds to install a complete radiocasting and receiving system for the Chicago police department.

The plan as outlined for the present includes the construction of a transmitting station in the City Hall or some other suitable location and the purchase of more than 100 special automobiles equipped with receiving sets for the use of the squads of detectives in outlying districts.

Spoken orders are relayed from the station and issue through loudspeakers in the cars as the detectives tour their territory. The installation is expected to cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

Two cars would be assigned to each police station and it is expected that if the system proves a success, some 200 policemen will be released for other duties, thus virtually increasing the numerical force of the department.

Experiments with radiocasting of police bulletins and orders have been successfully conducted through the co-operation of Station WGN and its engineers for several days. Special receivers were constructed and installed in police automobiles.

In one test, two squads were notified through the air and reported by telephone for duty within two min-

utes after the word had been radiocast. The Chicago system is expected to be modeled closely after that of Detroit, where radio has been used successfully in police work for a year. Nearly 600 arrests have been made in Detroit with the aid of the police radiocasting and receiving sets, and the average time the squads have taken in reaching the scene of a crime has been 77 seconds.

Success of the plan in Detroit has also attracted the attention of Cleveland, Buffalo and Toledo.

#### Smoky Mountain Tract Optioned

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A 17,064-acre tract, lying between the Tuckaseegee River and the Tennessee State line, in Swain County, has been contracted for by the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, it is announced by Vance Rhoades, executive secretary.

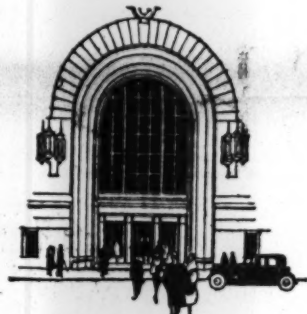
Lying in the heart of the park area, and embracing three of the principal peaks of the area, the tract constitutes the most important acquisition of the commission, bringing the total land option to 25,000 acres.

This purchase will give the park commission the entire watershed of Forney's Creek inside the park area, with the exception of a 25-acre tract. Clingman's Dome, included in the purchase contract, is the chief peak of the Great Smoky Mountains. For some time there has been a controversy as to whether it or Mt. Mitchell, with an altitude of 6711 feet, is the highest peak east of the Rockies.

#### DAIRY ICE-CREAM MERGER

**PORTLAND, Me. (P)**—Merger of Simmons & Hammond Manufacturing Company, wholesale ice cream manufacturers of this city, with the National Dairy Products Corporation of New York City, is announced by officials of the former concern.

#### NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION



The First National Bank of Boston has been selected as a Boston depository by more than half of the New England banks who require a Boston banking correspondent. Their judgment substantiates that of our 125,000 customers.

The **FIRST**  
NATIONAL BANK of  
BOSTON

1784 ★ 1929

★ CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$50,000,000 ★



IN planning a new home, electric wiring should have your careful consideration. Although it is not visible to the eye, in such a way as to impress one with its importance, when properly placed it will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the household. Wiring that allows for adequate lighting, plenty of outlets for appliances, and switches conveniently placed should be a part of the original plan for your new home.



To help you in preparing such a plan, the Boston Edison Company has a staff of Lighting and Wiring Specialists. They will be glad to advise you and prepare complete plans from which your electrical contractor can do the work, assuring you of getting exactly the type of wiring installation you desire. Call HANcock 3300 and ask for Illuminating-Engineering Division. Of course, there is no charge or obligation for this service.

REMEMBER — HANcock 3300  
Illuminating-Engineering Division

THE  
**EDISON ELECTRIC**  
ILLUMINATING COMPANY  
of BOSTON



## ENGLISH SEAT IS RETAINED BY CONSERVATIVES

Liberals Make Big Advance—Unemployment Lessens and Coal Trade Improves

**LONDON**—The Conservative stronghold of East Toxteth, Liverpool, the first of this week's five critical by-elections has been held by the Conservatives with so considerably a decrease in their majority, however, as to have greatly heartened the Opposition, and especially the Liberals, who have raised their poll by 49 per cent, a result they attribute chiefly to Mr. Lloyd George's recent dramatic pledge to cut down unemployment to normal within a year without cost to the taxpayers. This pledge now promises to play a leading rôle in the coming general election.

It is powerfully reinforced by John MacNair Keynes, whose position as a leading economist is only partially discounted by the fact that he is also an ardent Liberal. Mr. Keynes asks why Mr. Lloyd George should be distressed when his pamphlet, "We Can Conquer Unemployment," is mainly a recapitulation of the recommendations of the royal commissions and other official or semi-official bodies.

**Opposition Derides Plan**  
Mr. Lloyd George's scheme, on the other hand, is derided officially by both Conservatives and Labor. Lord Wolmer, member of the Government, says that it is "nothing but the old policy of national workshops which was tried in France in 1848 with disastrous results." It is doubted by some of Mr. Lloyd George's most influential followers, Sir Ernest Benn, a leading publisher, while declaring himself still a Liberal, denounces Mr. Lloyd George in unparliamentary terms. Nevertheless, even the most determined of Mr. Lloyd George's opponents, the Manchester Guardian points out, admit his scheme is "dangerously attractive" and recognize its immense political potentialities.

**Point for Government**  
In the meanwhile unemployment decreased this week by 118,000, thus bringing the number of men unemployed in Great Britain to just over 1,250,000, the lowest since July and 250,000 less than on Dec. 31, when the total was 1,520,730. The improvement is regarded as a political asset for the Government whose stock has hitherto been depressed owing to the continued dullness of trade. Its effect is enhanced by two other returns also just published. One is from the Treasury and shows that revenue receipts have been coming in so well that they have already outstripped the expenditure by £2,000,000 which is £10,000,000 better than the same time last year when a surplus of £4,000,000 was ultimately realized. The other return is from the hitherto despondent South Wales coal fields, where the past three months show the best trading since April.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Josephine Hayward, Fairmont, W. Va.; Alice Kervley, Logan, Utah; Rosemary Bedford, Los Angeles, Calif.; Carmen de Lara, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dora Louise Kirwin, Manila, P. I.; Miss Helen L. Shepherd, Hollywood, Calif.; Mrs. Mary L. Shepherd, Hollywood, Calif.; Miss Evelyn Williamson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Amelia M. Rhoady, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Carrie E. Lower, Baltimore, Md.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

**Penn The Florist**  
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317  
BOSTON, MASS.

**Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing**  
Intelligent Service—Reliability

Adams & Swett

Roxbury, Mass.

Rug Cleaners for 73 Years

Highland 4100—4101—4102

**Centennial Flower Show**  
MECHANICS BUILDING  
Gorgeous Colorful  
The Greatest Floral Exhibit of All Time!  
NOW OPEN  
9 A.M.—1 P.M.  
Admission \$1.00

1927, though the mines there are still working at a small loss of 5½¢ per ton. The Conservatives are thus able to hope that despite the result of the East Toxteth by-election, that the long-drawn-out tide of adversity is turning.

**LIVERPOOL (AP)**—The Conservative's candidate was Henry Mond, son of Lord Melchett. His total vote, however, was only a plurality and some 8000 less than the total of his Liberal and Labor opponents. He received 9692 votes, while J. J. Cleary, Labor, received 6563 and A. O. Roberts, Liberal, received 6206. In 1924 the Conservative vote was 15,133, the Labor around 6620, and the Liberal vote only 4173.

## Tipped Moon Horns No Weather Guide

Farmer's Sky Signs Meet With Official Ridicule From Weather Bureau

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—The moon really does not have any effect on the weather. The Federal Weather Bureau states this quite seriously. A crescent moon with horns that tip downward is not really a "wet" moon, portending rain. Neither does a "dry" moon really mean drought. Nevertheless these persistent impressions have had one service in rural lore, the Weather Bureau finds. Those who guide plantings and other farm practices by the moon have systematized their work, and found an urge in the heavens telling them to "do it now."

The Weather Bureau explains that, on any given date, the position of the crescent moon is always the same in places having the same latitude. Were this sign of any value the same kind of weather would necessarily prevail throughout a belt of latitude extending around the globe. At the Equator the new moon is generally in a horizontal position, which, according to the proverb, would be a "dry" moon, yet it is a part of the world noted for its violent rainfall.

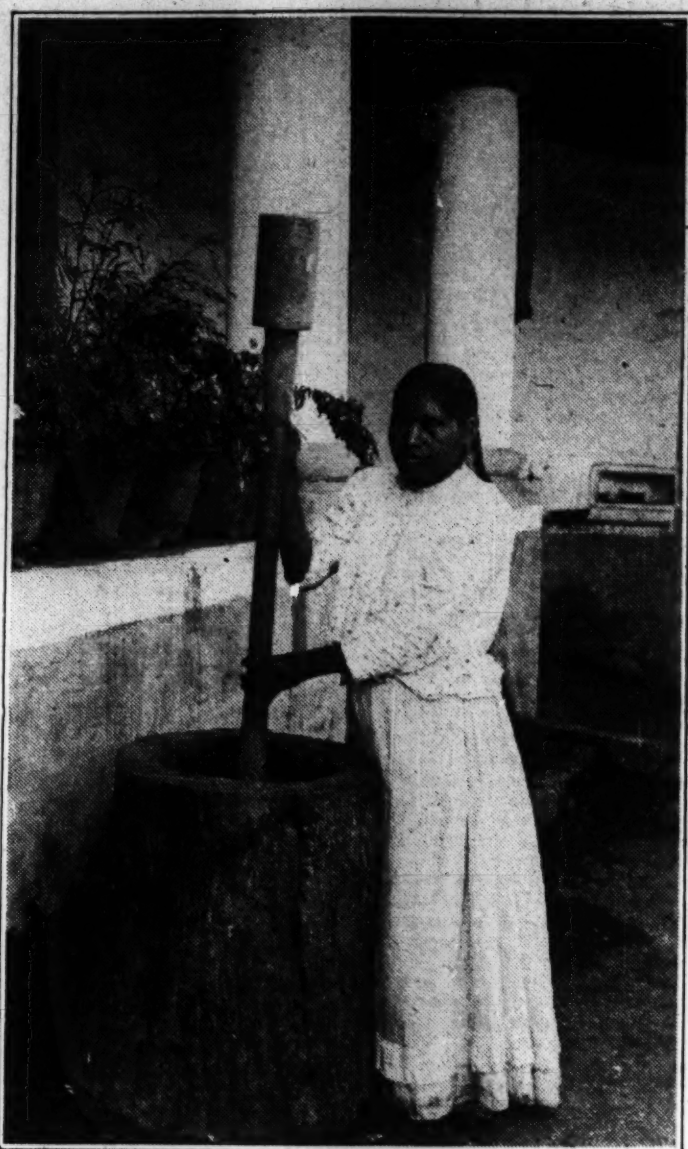
## COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

**BOMBAY, India (AP)**—The police have made numerous arrests here and at Poona and Calcutta in connection with an alleged conspiracy against the state. The activities here were mainly directed against the "Youth League" officers where three local Communist labor leaders were arrested on a charge of "waging war against the King." When news of the arrests reached the Tata mills at Dadar north of Bombay workmen struck.

## ACADEMY IN ROME HONORS MASCAGNI

**ROME (AP)**—Pietro Mascagni, famous composer, was the most prominent among the new members of the Academy in Rome named March 20 in the "artistic category." Others were Armando Brasin, architect and director of archaeological works in Rome; Pietro Canonica, sculptor; Umberto Giordano, author of numerous operas, among them "Andrea Chénier," and Antonio Mancini, painter.

## "Pinch Hitting" for a Mill



One of the Remnants of Primitive Days and Feminine Subjugation Against Which the Women of Modern Mexico Are Raising a Protest. This Method of Grinding Corn Is Widely Practiced in the Rural Districts, and the Labor Is Performed Exclusively by Women.

## Mexican Women Open Campaign for Equal Rights

Declare Enforcement of New Code Is Necessary to National Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**MEXICO CITY**—Concerted efforts are being made by the women of Mexico to gain for themselves the political and civic liberty long denied them. For centuries Mexico has been virtually a "man's country." The laws favor men in every respect, and down through the years custom has backed up the statutes.

Mexican law, particularly in regard to the rights of individuals, is based on the old Roman law, which gave many privileges to men and but few, if any, to women. In recent years there has been an

indication of at least a partial emancipation of women, particularly in the larger cities. Girls and women are now "going to business." They are working in shops and offices. Thousands have taken to short skirts and bobbed hair. But, after all, these things are only superficial and true freedom has not been attained.

Now, however, throughout the Republic, a well-defined campaign is being organized to give women a larger liberty. The leaders of this movement, which is gaining more and more strength every day, declare that it is not a "feminist" drive. They say that the objective of this campaign is not to enable women to take the places of men. "All we want is freedom for our sex. We want equal rights for women in the eyes of the law and custom," they explain. The leaders of the movement seek to accomplish their desires by having a clause in the New Civil Code which will probably become law within the next few weeks, enforced to the fullest extent. Substantially, this clause specifies that women

shall have the same rights as men and that both sexes shall be regarded as equal.

Two of the most prominent women in the Republic are among the leaders of this campaign. They are Señora Margarita Robles de Mendoza, a widely known social worker and writer, and Señora Lolita Bello, a celebrated Mexican poetess.

Señora Robles de Mendoza, lecturing recently under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior in the National Theater in Mexico City, said, "We want to help our men; we want to help them to achieve their ideals and thereby benefit our country."

"It is time that Mexican women had more liberty; it is time that the law gave them equal rights with men. As it is now we are looked upon as children, even as chattels. That should not be. The progress of this country depends upon the social and political liberation of women."

The group which Señora Bello represents is seeking to better conditions in Mexico by giving women more of a part in the government. Full emancipation of women, she believes, will make for better legislation, reduce illiteracy and bring about other things that will be of national benefit.

## HEARTY WELCOME GIVEN RANCHER PEER

Earl of Egmont Reaches Family Seat From Canada

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**LONDON**—The new Earl of Egmont, the "Prairie Peer," and his 14-year-old son, Viscount Percival, from Priddis, near Calgary, Alta., is temporarily residing in a little hotel at Ringwood, after having visited Avon Castle to pay his respects to the Dowager Countess, whom he requested should not vacate the castle until it suited her convenience. The villagers lined the streets when the rancher earl and his son motored to the castle.

During the drive to the property inherited by the former Frederick J. T. Percival from the ninth Earl, a distant cousin, and when near a level crossing adjoining the private railway station on the estate, a number of employees cheered the new lord of the manor and torpedoes fog signals were exploded by a handcar pushed along the line. The new Earl said: "I love Alberta," adding that it would be a "big wrench" to leave it for a seat in the House of Lords. Nevertheless, he has decided for his son's sake to do so and to indulge his fondness for travel.

## CEYLON'S TRADE REPORT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**COLOMBO**—Ceylon customs reports for February show imports 25,312,337 rupees, exports 35,231,569 rupees. This is a decline of 1,000,000 rupees, compared with February of last year in both imports and exports, but an increase of 10,000,000 each over February, 1927.

## HOOVER TO PUT REORGANIZATION UP TO CONGRESS

Wants It to Outline Plan and Let Him Fix Details of Department Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—President Hoover's proposed reorganization of the executive departments of the Government entails a threefold plan of procedure.

He will ask Congress to outline the general plan and objective of the reorganization and to establish an independent commission to advise the President, who will be empowered to make the actual changes and transfers.

His program of reorganization will be based on a regrouping of various bureaus and functions according to their major purpose with these groups, under assistant secretaries to be reassigned to departments on the basis of their associated interests.

## Congress to Outline Plan

Congress will be called upon to outline the general plan. Mr. Hoover made his position clear on this vital phase of the problem when, as Secretary of Commerce and the head of a governmental survey of departmental reorganization, he appeared before a joint congressional committee.

"If there is to be a reorganization, it will have to be carried out by Congress," Mr. Hoover said. "The men who are at the head of various bureaus and secondary functions of the Government believe honestly and earnestly, in the purpose of their service, and they are bound to object to any change which it seems to them would decrease their activities, reduce their personnel, or require them to take a less important position in some other grouping."

"No one deserves higher admiration than the permanent officials of the government, but long years of experience in reorganization of private concerns and some years of experience in the government have led me to believe that if the overlap and waste in the Federal Government is to be eliminated it must be handed down from on high and not attempted as the result of agreements, for they can never be brought about."

## Maximum of Efficiency

Supporters of the President's reorganization program also point out that under his plan the maximum efficiency may be expected in devising and effecting the regrouping of governmental functions.

Should Congress undertake detailed changes a situation would de-

velop, it is declared, that would be comparable to the enactment of a tariff act, where trading between members and delegations is engaged in, not infrequently regardless of the merits of the changes.

With the President determining the regrouping, basing his decision, in Mr. Hoover's case, upon a vast personal knowledge of governmental and administrative affairs and methods, as well as the expert advice of a commission composed of independent authorities making a continuous study of the problem, a reorganization, it is contended, would result that would be free from political pressure or opportunism.

Such a method, it is held, would be along utilitarian and business lines—the basis upon which Mr. Hoover has held the reorganization should be made.

## Once Pirate Center, Now Produces Cloves

Zanzibar, Formerly Home of Thrilling Romance, Now Commercially Prosperous

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**LONDON**—Few names evoke such a picture of romance as does that of Zanzibar. Together with its rival, Madagascar, it has been the setting for the first stories of adventure read by millions of the small boys of England, America, and many other countries. As the center of the infamous slave trade it attracted pirates of many nations.

Today the slave trade and the pirates are gone, but Zanzibar has become one of the world's most prosperous places. It produces every year about 10,800 tons of cloves, or about 88 per cent of all the cloves in the world.

Zanzibar has a native Sultan, who is a humane and well-liked Eastern potentate, but it is also a British protectorate and has a British Resident, Sir Claud Hollis, who with Lady Hollis is now on a visit to London. Sir Claud speaks with enthusiasm of the land to which he is accredited, and declares that its bazaars compare favorably with those of Cairo.

## BACKING IS WON TO RID MAINE'S ROADS OF SIGNS

Women's Clubs, Summer Residents, Corporations Favor Regulatory Measure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**AUGUSTA, Me.**—A letter from Mrs. Booth Tarkington, a summer resident of Maine, saying she could not understand the lack of public spirit that would allow the placing of billboards to disfigure the scenery of the State, was read before the joint session of the legislative committees on judiciary and Maine public in favor of a bill for the regulation and control of outdoor advertising.

Letters in favor of the bill were read also from the president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 9000 members; from the past president of the New England Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and from several prominent summer residents.

Charles C. Goodrich, of the B. F. Goodrich Tire Company, appeared to record his endorsement of the measure, saying he regarded billboards as a distinct disadvantage to the State of Maine. In his opinion, no one would suffer if all such advertising were done away with.

A letter expressing sympathy with the idea was read from the General Motors Corporation, and Frank D. Marshall, president of the Maine Automobile Association, said he knew the directors of that organization were opposed to billboards although they had never taken action on the question.

## CONGRESSMEN VISIT HAITI

**PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP)**—Representatives Frederick W. Dalinger of Massachusetts, Joseph L. Hooper of Michigan, Frederick W. Magrady of Pennsylvania, and B. J. Vincent of Michigan, of the House Committee on Insular Affairs have arrived here from Santo Domingo on an inspection tour.

**Graham-Paige**

Authorized Sales and Service

**Arthur M. Lowe, Inc.**

677-681 Beacon Street, Boston

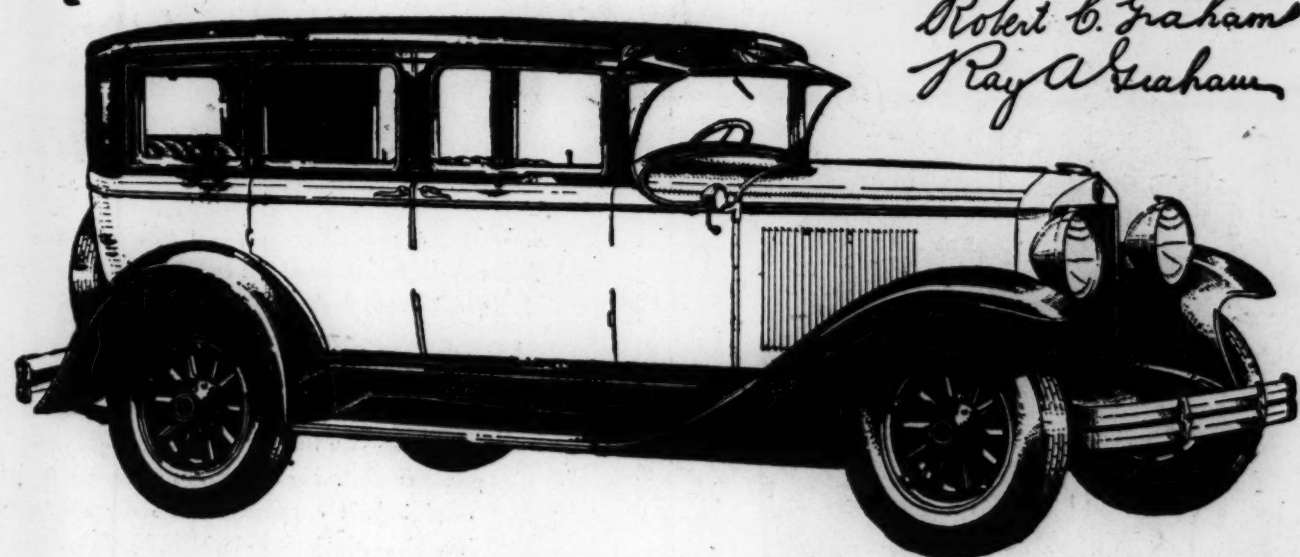
TELEPHONE KENMORE 6312-3-4

# The New 612



We present the new Graham-Paige Model 612 as a motor car of exceptional value—not in some one or two features—but throughout the entire car. The more thoroughly you examine the Model 612, the more evidence you will find of extra size, extra sturdiness and extra quality.

Joseph P. Graham  
Robert C. Graham  
Ray A. Graham



The Motor, for example—

62 brake horsepower, balanced crankshaft supported in seven extra large bronze-back interchangeable main bearings; thermostatically controlled cooling with water jackets extending the full length of cylinder bore and completely surrounding valve seats;

adjustable silent chain timing; positively driven gasoline pump, water pump and generator; constant clearance aluminum alloy pistons; exhaust from front of engine keeping heat away from driving compartment; engine mounted at four points on rubber.

Graham-Paige Motors Corporation  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

# GRAHAM-PAIGE

## SILENT · SWIFT · SURE

Only trained service can be as flawless and unobtrusive as that on all our ships. Only experienced decorators create such a dignified atmosphere of luxury as pervades their interiors.... A liner for every taste—for those who travel de luxe no finer ship sails the ocean than the *Majestic* (world's largest ship)—for those who prefer a Cabin liner there is the *Adriatic*, largest of them all—and for the Tourist Third Cabin traveller there are the *Minnekahda* and *Minnesota*, only steamers in the world devoted exclusively to this class of travel—no class distinctions.

With more than a score of passenger steamers in our fleets we can readily meet your requirements. There is a ship for every purse and plan.

84 State Street, Boston, or any authorized steamship agent.

**WHITE STAR LINE**  
RED STAR LINE · ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE  
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME MARINE COMPANY



## SHAW REFUSES TO WRITE FOR TRADE PURPOSES

Wells and Bennett Also Enunciate the Ethics of Their Profession

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LONDON—What is almost certain to be recognized as a definite outlining of a new and admirable standard of ethics for all honorable writers and for literature in general has been stated by Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, and George Bernard Shaw. They have outlined a creed in which their own assessment of their responsibility to their profession and to the public can hardly fail, in the judgment of competent critics, to raise and soundly establish the entire field of letters on a higher plane.

The opportunity which these three writers have seized to define their attitude and their own estimation of their place in national and international life was supplied through the enterprise of Sir Woodman Burbridge, head of the great department store of Harrod's in London.

**Request to Authors**  
Sir Woodman's position was that although Harrod's and other great commercial enterprises are able to retain the best advertising talent and best artists, as well as architects, technicians, and others of the professional classes, they had not had the real story of their growth, their amazing complexity and ramifications, and the romance of industry in general presented to the public as these great writers would be capable of presenting it. He thereupon wrote to ask if they would lend their pens in such a manner.

All three declined, and in their reasoned replies in general a standard which is recognized as a noble statement of ideals which lesser writers may strive to reach. Replying to the argument that a writer is a skilled professional who should place his talent at the services of commercial enterprise Mr. Wells said:

**Takes Himself Seriously**  
"The answer is that, rightly or wrongly, the writer takes himself more seriously than that. In his heart he classifies himself not with the artists but with the teachers and the priests and prophets. That may be an old view, and it may be going out of fashion."

"We all believe, of our generation, deep in our foundations, that our only paymaster ought to be the reader. We live on sales to readers, and we don't accept fees. There is, we feel, an implicit understanding between writer and reader to that effect."

Mr. Shaw prefaced his refusal with an account of the tremendous improvement which has taken place in journalistic standards since he first began to write. Of the use of the best professional talent aside from writers with established reputations he says:

**Mills Starts Custom**  
"When Mills was at the height of his fame as a painter a very popular picture of his, representing a nice little boy blowing bubbles, was bought by the firm of Pear's, and used and reproduced as an advertisement. The Academy was shocked; but Mills took no notice; the advertisement had an enormous vogue; and advertising entered on its present phase, in which it is a matter of course for commercial firms to employ the best available artistic and literary talent to advertise their wares and services. There is no reason on earth why they should not, and every reason why they should, now that the art of selling has so much more importance than the routine of production."

**Aubrey Beardsley Poster**  
Mr. Shaw then recalled that Aubrey Beardsley designed a poster for his first play and that there would be nothing questionable if he were to commission the president of the

Royal Academy to design a poster for his next one. Then he continues: "But if I were to intimate to, say, Mr. St. John Ervine and Mr. Harris Deans that in the event of their notice of my play being sufficiently flattering to be usefully quoted as advertisements I should be prepared to buy the copyright from them for £500 apiece, then Heaven knows what would happen. Probably both gentlemen would refuse to notice my play at all, and would say why."

**Mr. Bennett's Opinion**  
By all means let our commercial houses engage skilled but nameless scribes . . . to write their advertisements as such. But a writer who has been consecrated by fame to the service of the public, and has thus become prophet as well as author, must take wages in no other service."

Current opinion, in the short time it has had to express itself, does not see eye to eye with Mr. Bennett's view that in some future time recognized authors will sell their pens in the cause of commerce. Such a step seems to be generally considered retrograde, and in line with the practice of those days when literary men served the causes of the politicians who granted or procured pensions for them and when Samuel Johnson so unmercifully flogged with the vigor of his scorn.

## Wales Essaying New School Plan

Central School System of Vocational Training Gains Adherents

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
HOLYHEAD, Wales—Welsh educationists are making a survey of the education imparted to the boys and girls in both elementary and central schools, with the object of equipping them with the education which is likely to stand them in good stead when they set out to earn their living.

In an endeavor to solve a perplexing problem, some of the county education authorities have already raised the school-leaving age from 14 to 15. Only in very exceptional circumstances will the educational authorities relax the new rule.

The central school system of training, i. e., the provision of suitable vocational training for children of a particular age, is gaining adherents in many quarters. Strenuous efforts are to be made to prevent (as far as possible) boys from entering "cul-de-sac" occupations.

## CHINESE-BELGIAN DISPUTE SETTLED

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
AMSTERDAM—The Registrar of the Court of International Justice at The Hague has been requested by the Agent of the Belgian Government to strike off Belgium's dispute with China from the court's list of cases. The dispute arose out of China's denunciation of the Treaty of 1865 with Belgium, which was one of the so-called "unequal" treaties. Since the application to the World Court was filed, direct negotiations have been carried on between the two states, with the result that a preliminary agreement was signed at Nanking on Nov. 22, 1928, and will shortly be ratified, thus obviating the necessity of legal proceedings.

## Games Used at Pharaoh's Court Shown to Public in Cairo Museum

New Tut-ankh-Amen Relics on View for First Time—Howard Carter to Continue Clearing Out Tomb Till Winter, It Is Expected

**By WILHELMUS DE VRIES, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CAIRO—Howard Carter is continuing his work on the Tut-ankh-Amen tomb at Luxor and treasures of antiquity are still being brought to view, much to the delight of American and other tourists. The public is now having its first opportunity of seeing at the museum the new objects from the tomb, which arrived in Cairo recently in 90 cases, heavily guarded. Today, lovely alabaster vases and inlaid falcons are exposed to view, also figures, finely worked, of the sacred Isis and a representation of the Egyptian god "Bes," a form of vase, which is still sealed, probably containing scent, an interesting hand drill for burning holes in wood and making fire, a gold scepter inlaid with multicolored glass, which is a unique find, a lovely silver vase which looks as though made yesterday.

Other exhibits include a large model in alabaster of a boat, its heads forming the prow and stern, a cabin in the form of a shrine, while

## Germany to Adopt Used Cars Plan

General Motors to Introduce the American System of Rapid Turnover

**BERLIN (AP)—The General Motors Company** looks to transplanting of the used car idea to Germany to aid in the conquest of the German European market. Alfred P. Sloan, the company's president, told employees at the Borsigwerke works outside Berlin.

He said the American system of rapid turnover and tremendous sales of used cars at prices as low as \$100 could be brought to Europe and used to popularize motor transport and private car ownership. High prices and taxation, he said, were the chief obstacles to ownership and he believed both could thus be overcome, as taxes possibly would be reduced for used cars.

In connection with the purchase of stock in the Adam Opel Company he denied the Borsigwerke Works would be discontinued. He said both companies had been able to grow independently in the past and would do so in the future.

## FOUR COUNTRIES JOIN IN AIR MAIL LINE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STOCKHOLM—Colonel Hedengren, the Swedish delegate to the Scandinavian Air Conference at Copenhagen, on his return stated that the Scandinavian countries had officially decided to open an experimental air line on June 1. If successful, this line was to be made permanent. After much consideration by experts it was decided that the most practical way to run the much-needed air post economically, was for the four countries, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, to co-operate.

## In St. Louis HOTEL MAYFAIR

In the center of business, theatre and shopping district—with a quiet, exclusive atmosphere and unusual features that make it decidedly an hotel of distinction.  
8th and St. Charles  
HEISS HOTEL SYSTEM OWNERS AND OPERATORS

## Here dwells style...in comfort

In the heart of smart New York—at 47th Street and Fifth Avenue—Foot Saver makes its metropolitan debut. Here, in an intriguingly modern shop, the proud creations of master stylists rest aristocratically amid the splendor of 20th century art...To the metropolitan sophisticate, Foot Saver Shoes represent a long-awaited advent in footwear—the fusing of an ultimate style with perfect comfort. For Foot Savers feature a patented in-built construction—a secret construction—that is totally invisible. No slightest hint of it mars the beauty of line in these slim, patrician models. But perfect foot comfort is the lot of the wearer—a comfort born of an unobtrusive correct support that accentuates the svelte beauty of feet and ankles.

UTTER EASE IS THE FIRST REQUISITE OF TRUE SMARTNESS

Foot Saver Shoes are priced at \$12.50 to \$18.50

Insured comfort through a perfect fitting of the arch

Foot Saver Shoe Shop  
FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX FIFTH AVENUE (at 47th Street) NEW YORK

## GREECE VOTES TO INSTITUTE UPPER HOUSE

Eleutherios Venizelos Reaches Solution of a 70-Year-Old Problem

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ATHENS—The question of establishing an Upper House in Greece, which has been a subject of animated discussion for the past 70 years, has at last found a solution under the leadership of Eleutherios Venizelos. Senate elections are to be held this month. The number of the senators will be 120 in all, 92 of whom will be elected by the people directly; 18 by professional organizations, and 10 by the two chambers in a united assembly. The senators are elected by the people and the professional organizations will be renewed, and those assigned by the two chambers will be renewed at the beginning of the next legislature.

There has been a warm discussion as to the mode of electing the Upper House. Should it be by direct or indirect, by majority or proportional system? The majority system is accepted as the most useful one for the Lower Chamber. As for the Senate, it is the view of Mr. Venizelos that a different system should be adopted. The system to be applied in the coming elections is neither purely majority nor proportional, but something between the two. It is a peculiar

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FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX FIFTH AVENUE (at 47th Street) NEW YORK

## REMARKABLE DOORS ON LONDON BUILDING

Colonel Stimson Lands at San Francisco

**SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Col. Henry L. Stimson, who retired as Governor-General of the Philippines to become Secretary of State in President Hoover's Cabinet, arrived here March 20 aboard the Dollar Liner President Pierce.** He was met at quarantine by federal, state and municipal officials, as well as high army and navy officers.

The external faces of these doors are enriched with 12 panels in parallel pairs. On one side of the first pair is shown a primitive man as a hunter, on the other vast herds of cattle and sheep under modern conditions. Another pair of panels compares primitive and modern agriculture. Prehistoric man on one side is plowing a field with a sharpened stake, while on the other is a great multiple reaper-thresher machine.

## Get yourself a "GOLFTOWN" FOUR-PIECE GOLF SUIT BY Hart Schaffner & Marx



Copyright 1928 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Gives you two suits in one  
A SUIT FOR BUSINESS  
A SUIT FOR GOLF

\$47

It's really a business suit with a pair of knickers to match for country wear  
Two and three-button styles in herringbones, diagonal weaves, over-plaids, small neat designs and handsome mixtures. Sizes and models for all figures. Splendid tailoring by Hart Schaffner & Marx and an exceptional "buy" at \$47

WALLACH BROTHERS

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BROOKLYN NEW YORK NEWARK  
JAMAICA LONG ISLAND

YOU can ride through town and country in all sorts of weather and on any kind of road, in and out of the touring season and forget you have tires on your car—if you use Kelly-Springfields. That's the kind of service that has given Kelly-Springfield its reputation.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.  
General Motors Building New York, N. Y.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES



## WILD ROSE WINS LEAD IN NATION'S FLOWER BALLOT

Columbine, Goldenrod,  
Phlox Next in Turn—Women  
Aid Campaign for Votes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If it maintains the lead it has now, in the national "election" to name a national flower in the United States the wild rose will secure the honor for. In the contest now being conducted jointly by Nature Magazine and certain women's clubs it has polled a record of 31,309 votes, with its nearest competitor, the columbine, with 14,870 votes.

Named in order of the size of the vote already recorded candidates with more than 100 ballots are wild rose, columbine, goldenrod, phlox, violet, daisy, dogwood, American beauty rose, mountain laurel, sunflower, blue bonnet, black-eyed Susan, morning glory, rhododendron, poppy, carnation, lily-of-the-valley, arbutus, aster, water lily, lilac, apple blossom, tulip, chrysanthemum, pansy and dahlia. The remainder of the votes is scattered among 51 other candidates.

It is a condition of the event that any native wild flower has a chance to be named as national flower.

Nature Magazine has ballots which will be furnished to any organization upon request; in 21 States campaigns are being conducted through women's

clubs and schools. The Camp Fire Girls have organized the contest in every state and it is hoped that 1,000,000 votes will be cast.

The movement has received considerable women's club impetus through efforts of the Ohio Federation, but other states have shared in regret that, at present there is no national flower, a fact which is not due, however, to any paucity of species from which to choose, for what country can boast more desirable flowers for such a purpose than the willowy goldenrod, the glimmering dogwood, mountain laurel, the sweet wild rose, columbine and the patriotically clothed phlox? Properly chosen, from among any of the flowers available over a sufficiently wide area, a national flower emblem would work for conservation, for it is thought the public would be disinclined to treat ruthlessly a flower directly related to the other patriotic emblems of the Nation.

From time to time movements have sprung up to establish such a floral emblem; five states have already selected the goldenrod as their flower. Dogwood is the state flower of Virginia. Connecticut has adopted mountain laurel, which grows in the 13 original states. Phlox, perhaps not yet officially selected by any state, has its habit of growing in the national colors, red, white and blue, to recommend it, together with its great popularity. The wild rose, whose ancestors came from Babylon, Persia and Nineveh, is native in many sections, and the columbine may well be called "the people's candidate," for it blooms on three national holidays, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Flag Day; its name means "Columbia" and it is to be had for the exertion of a little industry in searching in many sections.

## Attorney-General Has Record of Devoting Whole Ability to Job

(Continued from Page 1)

tives of the Republican Party in state affairs. He has always counted himself as of the Democratic faith but he has voted for Republican presidents for the last 12 years.

Although a Democrat, President Coolidge appointed him Solicitor-General in June, 1925. He has practiced before the Supreme Court on behalf of the United States Government since that time, with the greatest distinction, members of the tribunal considering him one of the most brilliant attorneys appearing

before the court. His appointment as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Hoover has been hailed by the legal fraternity throughout the United States as a splendid recognition of merit.

It is interesting to note that outside of their engineering training President Hoover and Attorney-General Mitchell have something else in common—they are both patient fishermen.

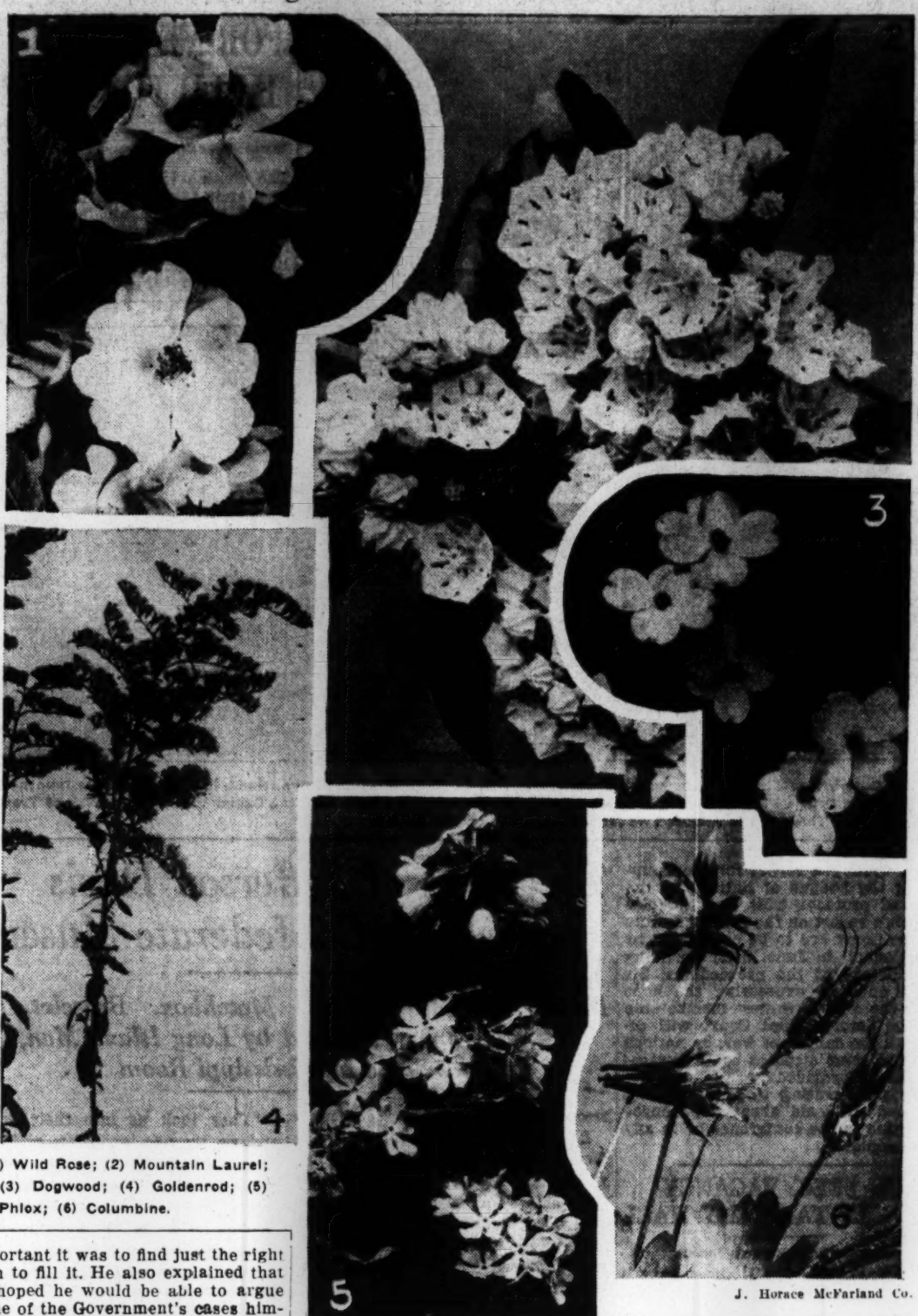
### Surprise Appointment

Mr. Mitchell's selection by President Hoover as Attorney-General was one of the outstanding "surprise" appointments of his Cabinet. Although recognized in official quarters as one of the ablest men in the government service, he was nevertheless not known outside of departmental affairs. It was, however, logical that Mr. Hoover should choose Mr. Mitchell, having been recommended by the entire United States Supreme Court and some of the President's most valued advisers. The President was known to want an outstandingly able attorney and administrator for the important post, and in addition a man who was a dry. He found these qualifications in Mr. Mitchell and his choice followed.

Mr. Mitchell is poles removed from the ordinary politician who comes to the capital, both in appearance and in ability. He is quiet and studious, appearing and strikingly youthful. He is a barrister in the highest sense of the term, equipped with an outlook that is temperamental and by training judicial. As Solicitor-General at a time when members of the Supreme Court were privately complaining of the type of lawyers who were appearing before them, and when in one important case involving millions of dollars Chief Justice Taft threw out on the ground of excessive verbiage and clumsiness in preparation, the briefs presented in the case, Mr. Mitchell won the esteem and high regard of the nine members of the court by his learning and ability. The result was that time and again he won important cases for the Government.

The new Attorney-General attributes what recognition he has won entirely to hard work. Meeting the newspaper men at his first press conference as Attorney-General, he related that in the three years he was Solicitor-General he had put in 190 working government days in overtime. He did not speak of the matter boastfully, but merely to point out the demands of the job and how

## Among America's Favorite Blooms



(1) Wild Rose; (2) Mountain Laurel; (3) Dogwood; (4) Goldenrod; (5) Phlox; (6) Columbine.

important it was to find just the right man to fill it. He also explained that he hoped he would be able to argue some of the Government's cases himself.

### Camera Huntsman

"I am very fond of court work," he said. "I would certainly enjoy arguing cases occasionally, and I am going to try and arrange my work as Attorney-General so that I can do so."

Despite his close attention to his work, the new Attorney-General has found time to give attention to music. Assisted by Mrs. Mitchell and their two sons, he organized a family orchestra, and when the youths return for vacations from college the family has a jolly reunion playing favorite pieces together. One of the Mitchell boys is studying business administration at Harvard, and the other is studying law in St. Paul.

Mr. Mitchell is also an enthusiastic hunter, but with the camera and not the gun. Some years ago he went on a hunting trip in Alaska, using a moving picture camera as his means of "getting" game.

As Attorney-General Mr. Mitchell will have the important job of taking over control of the prohibition enforcement bureau. This agency is to be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Justice Department, and it will be one of Mr. Mitchell's major tasks to direct the rigid enforcement of the dry laws. When he accepted his post, it was with the understanding that he would assume this responsibility.

One reason that weighed heavily in Mr. Mitchell's favor when President Hoover took him under consideration for the Attorney-Generalship, according to reports, was his reputation as an administrator. The post of Attorney-General requires not only great legal ability and training, but a successful head of the Department of Justice must be a good organizer and administrator, for he has under him hundreds of subordinate attorneys, scores of federal district at-

torneys and federal judges. In addition, all the federal prisons are under his jurisdiction with their staffs and personnel of various kinds.

Bearing on his ability as an administrator was Mr. Mitchell's record as an executive in the military service and the fact that before he came to Washington as Solicitor-General he was head of the largest and most important law office in the Northwest. The chief of this St. Paul law office was for many years Pierce Butler, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. When Mr. Butler came to Washington to take his place on the Supreme Court, Mr. Mitchell as his junior partner became head of the firm.

There are many precedents for a Republican president naming a Democrat to his Cabinet. President Roosevelt did so when he chose Luke E. Wright of Tennessee to be his Secretary of War. President Taft named another Tennesseean, Jacob M. Dickinson, for the same office. Before that Walter Q. Gresham, a Republican federal judge under President Grant and a member of President Arthur's Cabinet, was made Secretary of State by President Grover Cleveland, a Democrat.

### ROCHESTER SAVES TIME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More than 20 minutes are saved from one end of the city to the other by use of a new subway, which has just been opened.

## Raleigh Wants Garnishee Law

Over Half the Counties of the  
State Are Said to Support  
D. MacJohnson's Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—County commissioners, county attorneys and county auditors of more than 50 of North Carolina's 100 counties have joined with merchants, bankers and real estate men all over the State in the 40 petitions bearing more than 5000 names to the General Assembly to enact legislation providing for a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the electors in the next election establishing a garnishee law, according to Bruce H. Carraway, of High

### Hotel Hargrave

A Comfortable Place to Live  
112 West 72d Street  
NEW YORK  
Room, Bath . . . \$3.00  
2 Rooms, Bath . . . \$5.00  
3 Rooms, Bath . . . \$7.00  
SPECIAL WEEKLY  
AND MONTHLY RATES

Point, whose bill for this purpose has been introduced in the General Assembly by D. MacJohnson, Representative from Halifax County.

Mr. Carraway spent nine months on a tour of the State, visiting many of the towns and cities, in his work of securing petitions, and has been in Raleigh practically all of the time since the General Assembly convened. Mr. Carraway has petitions containing the names of between 3000 and 4000 merchants, in addition to officials of 40 or 50 banks to whom the petition was presented, the real estate boards in several of the larger cities and towns and many of the State's city and county officials.

## North Carolina Gathering Urges Social Reforms

Less Work and More School-  
ing for Children and Aboli-  
tion of Capital Penalty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Resolutions seeking drastic social reforms were adopted at the North Carolina Social Service Conference. Among them were:

Request for continued and increased support of the Legislature of the farm colony for women; approval of the bill now pending in the Legislature providing for a five-day notice before marriage; that there be a maximum eight-hour day for children between the ages of 14 and 18 engaged in industrial and mercantile occupations.

That the legal working day be reduced from 11 to a maximum of 9 hours; that the Legislature pass a bill making school attendance compulsory for all normal children to the age of 16 who have not completed the fourth grade; indorsement of the eight months' compulsory school term; passage of pending legislation that is a step toward the objection of the solution of capital punishment; recommendation to the state highway commission that a definite program of highway beautification be promoted.

Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina, was unanimously re-elected president of the conference. Miss Gertrude Well, of Goldsboro, was elected first vice-president; LeRoy Jackson of Burnsville, second vice-president, and Gilbert Stephenson of Winston-Salem, treasurer. The secretary will be named by the president and the executive board.

## CHICAGO FIRM SIGNS \$1,000,000,000 CONTRACT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Frey Engineering Company of Chicago will assist in preparation of plans and supervision of construction of 18 new metalurgical works in the Russian Soviet Union, and in the re-equipment of 40 other plants. This involves a total expenditure of more than \$1,000,000,000 during the next five years.

Under the contract, Frey engineers will work in conjunction with the Soviet Giprozmet (Metal Works Planning Institute) in Leningrad.

## Coolidge to Enroll in Ranks of Nation's Automobile Owners

Confides to Newspaper Men Intention to Purchase  
Limousine He Used at White House—Retirement  
From Office Doesn't Halt Flood of Mail

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (P)—Calvin Coolidge has decided to purchase an automobile, the limousine he used during the last year of his Presidency. This was learned when the former President met newspaper men in his law office here.

The Government furnishes the Chief Executive with a new automobile each year, disposing of the old one. The one used by Mr. Coolidge during his last year in the White House is to be brought here for his inspection. Neither he nor Mrs. Coolidge will drive the machine, however.

Although the former President continues to adhere to his stipulation that interviewers refrain from quoting him, it can be stated that his retirement from public life has not brought with it entire freedom from public demands. He continues to receive more mail than he can answer, a large portion of which requires personal replies. Mrs. Coolidge also receives a large amount of mail each day. A secretary for her has not as yet been engaged, although it is felt one may become desirable.

Mr. Coolidge received two memoranda which gave him considerable pleasure. One was a leather-bound reprint of an editorial printed in the New York Sun, March 2, entitled "The Man Who is Leaving the White House." It was sent to him by William T. Dewart, president of the Sun Publishing Company. The other was a colored woodcut of Main Street, Northampton, as it appeared 75 years ago. The woodcut was sent by Philip Blackburn Smith of Bermuda, who had purchased it in England. Samuel K. Ratcliffe, editor of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, who lectured at Smith College, called on Mr. Coolidge before he left Northampton. Mr. Coolidge had met the English editor many years ago, when he was Governor of Massachusetts.

## Chicago Has First Bank With Billion

New Trust Company Largest  
Under One Roof in the  
United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The newest bank here is also the biggest under one roof in the world, the West's first \$1,000,000,000 bank and the third largest in the country. The Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, has resources of \$1,162,000,000, capital stock \$75,000,000 and surplus \$65,000,000. This bank is housed completely under one roof and occupies six floors, part of a seventh and two basements in a building a block long. The employees number 3500.

Only National City Bank and the Chase National Bank of New York exceed the newcomer in the United States. It is added. In number of banks carrying money with it, the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company claims the primacy with 6090.

### L'AIMANT COTY

"The Magnet"

COTY'S newest perfume—the delight of Paris. Glorifies the individual.

COTY, INC.  
714 Fifth Avenue, New York

Regular size (Crystal Glass) \$4.00  
1/2 Oz. \$1.00; 1/4 Oz. \$2.00  
De Luxe 1 Oz. \$12.00

### The HOLT GALLERY

630 Lexington Ave., New York

### OIL PAINTINGS

including "We at Daybreak"

JEAN JACQUES  
**PFISTER**  
to APRIL 5th  
VISITORS WELCOME

## SUITABLE SONGS for Church Services

SONG OF HOPE . . . 50c  
Text by Frederic E. Dewhurst. Music by Jane Bingham Abbott. High Voice.

STILL WITH THEE, O MY GOD 40c  
Text and Music by Margaret J. Adams. High and Low Voice.

FOOTSTEPS OF LOVE . . . 50c  
Text and Music by Warren Proctor. Medium Voice.

OUR SHEPHERD . . . 50c  
Text by Edith Hope Kinney. Music by Mr. Crosby Adams. High and Low Voices.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers  
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"Chicago's Original Linen Store"

### Linens and Laces

We are prepared to handle all one's requirements for the Home or for Personal Use.

The Linen Trouseau—Our Specialty  
Correspondence Invited

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CHICAGO

## Lesson Case

FILLS a long felt want. Pocket size set of books are held in open position always ready for instant use. Invites study with comfort. Practical, convenient and saves much time. No need to close books when closing case.



Black cowhide leather case, \$8.75 each. Black waterproof leather grained covering, \$4.75 each.

Delivered postpaid anywhere in U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

**Knickerbocker Case Co.**  
2311-29 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Remove Film...



New special film-removing dentifrice whitens teeth amazingly where ordinary methods fail.

WINNING smiles depend on glorious white teeth—and teeth like that depend on freedom from what we know as film. Film is a stubborn, clinging coating that ordinary ways fail to remove successfully. It is the chief source of cloudy teeth.

To remove film, authorities prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that

**Pepsodent**  
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice



## Your Confidence Justified

Probably no manufacturer tries harder to justify your trust. Every possible safeguard surrounds every tire made by

## LEE Conshohocken

The new LEE SUPER DE LUXE is a really marvelous tire, made to last the average driver as long as he drives his car. Its service is measured in years rather than miles. Punctures are almost impossible so thick is the tread, while the non-skid design is so deeply cut, it grips, grips and grips, with a fierce tenacity.

Put a set of these LEE Supers on your car today and forget tires for years.

Branches of  
**LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.**

475 Spring St., N. W., Adams  
890 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
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## The SEA-HORSES

Restoring Quiet  
to America's Waterways

Certainty and Ease of Automobile Starting

No Exhaust Noise  
No Exhaust Fumes

No exhaust noise—no exhaust gases! The Johnson Underwater Exhaust eliminates both from outboard motoring. Here is one of the greatest achievements in the history of the industry—a notable development in the new Johnson SEA-HORSES that restores peace to our waterways.

For the very height of outboard motoring enjoyment . . . to know the pleasure of normal conversation while driving at full speed . . . to experience the utter ease of starting your motor at all times and under any condition, as you can with Johnson's remarkable Release Charger . . . to feel the thrill of silken-smooth performance at amazingly high speeds—you must have a SEA-HORSE.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration. Sold on free trial and easy payment plan.

Catalog describing revolutionary SEA-HORSE improvements, sent on request

**JOHNSON MOTOR COMPANY, 977 Pershing Road, Waukegan, Ill.**  
In Canada: Canadian Johnson Motor Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario  
Distributors for British Columbia, Hoffer's, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

## Johnson Outboard Motors

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF OUTBOARD MOTORS

### The Six Johnson SEA-HORSES

**Sea-Horse 22:** 4-Cylinder rotary valve motor. Equipped with Release Charger and Underwater Exhaust. 113 lbs. Price \$325.

**Sea-Horse 16:** 4-Cylinder rotary valve motor. Equipped with Release Charger and Underwater Exhaust. 89 lbs. Price \$250.

**Sea-Horse 14:** Twin-Cylinder motor. Equipped with Release Charger and Underwater Exhaust. 87 lbs. Price \$230.

**Sea-Horse 10:** Twin-Cylinder motor. Equipped with Release Charger and Underwater Exhaust. 63 lbs. Price \$185.

**Sea-Horse 8:** Twin-Cylinder motor. Equipped with Release Charger and Underwater Exhaust. 57 lbs. Price \$150.

**Sea-Horse 6:** Single-Cylinder lightest outboard motor. Full Pivot Steering. 27 lbs. Price \$115.

Special Underwater Exhaust unit available as an accessory for all previous Johnson motors except Johnson Single and Light Twin. Prices F. O. B. Waukegan, Illinois.



## GREAT BRIDGES SPEED TRAFFIC INTO NEW YORK

Millions Spent and Being  
Spent to Span Rivers  
That Girdle City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mighty bridges, spanning the rivers which make Manhattan an island, are being erected to expedite traffic to and from New York as well as that of the surrounding communities.

Outstanding on the program is the new Hudson River bridge to rise 205 feet above the river and afford a clear passage for vessels going upstream in the dredged channel which eventually will make Albany a seaport. The culmination of years of discussion and planning, the Hudson River bridge at 178th Street will be the mightiest of suspension bridges, its span of 3500 feet being double the length of that of the Camden Bridge of Philadelphia, now the longest suspension bridge in the world.

One of two bridges thus far placed in service is the Goethals Bridge, between Elizabeth, N. J., and Howland Hook, S. I., a structure 800 feet in length, although its main over-water span is but 672 feet. It carries four lanes of traffic and spans the Arthur Kill at a clearance of 135 feet. It cost \$7,000,000. The Outerbridge Crossing, a structure 10,200 feet in length, has a span of 750 feet, between Perth Amboy, N. J., and Tottenville, S. I., likewise having four lanes of traffic, and costing \$10,000,000.

The bridge now being built from Port Richmond to Bayonne, N. J., over the Kill von Kull will cost \$16,000,000 and will be 8000 feet long and have a span of 1700 feet. The erection of these bridges provides a direct route from New York to Staten Island in conjunction with the Holland Tunnel under the river from New York to Jersey City, from whence it is not a great distance to this or another of the bridges. The structure will have a clearance of 150 feet above high tide.

The Hudson River Bridge is pro-

ceeding ahead of schedule and the two massive towers, now more than 500 feet tall, will ultimately pierce the clouds at a height of 625 feet, taller than the Washington Monument, and only 175 feet lower than the Woolworth Building.

In addition the board of estimate has voted to build a toll-bridge to connect Manhattan, Queens and Bronx boroughs and to build a vehicular tunnel under the narrows at an estimated total cost of \$105,000,000.

## Senate Leaders Cautious Over Root Formula

(Continued from Page 1)

can author of the proposal, undertook his mission to Europe with the full approval of Mr. Hoover and the State Department.

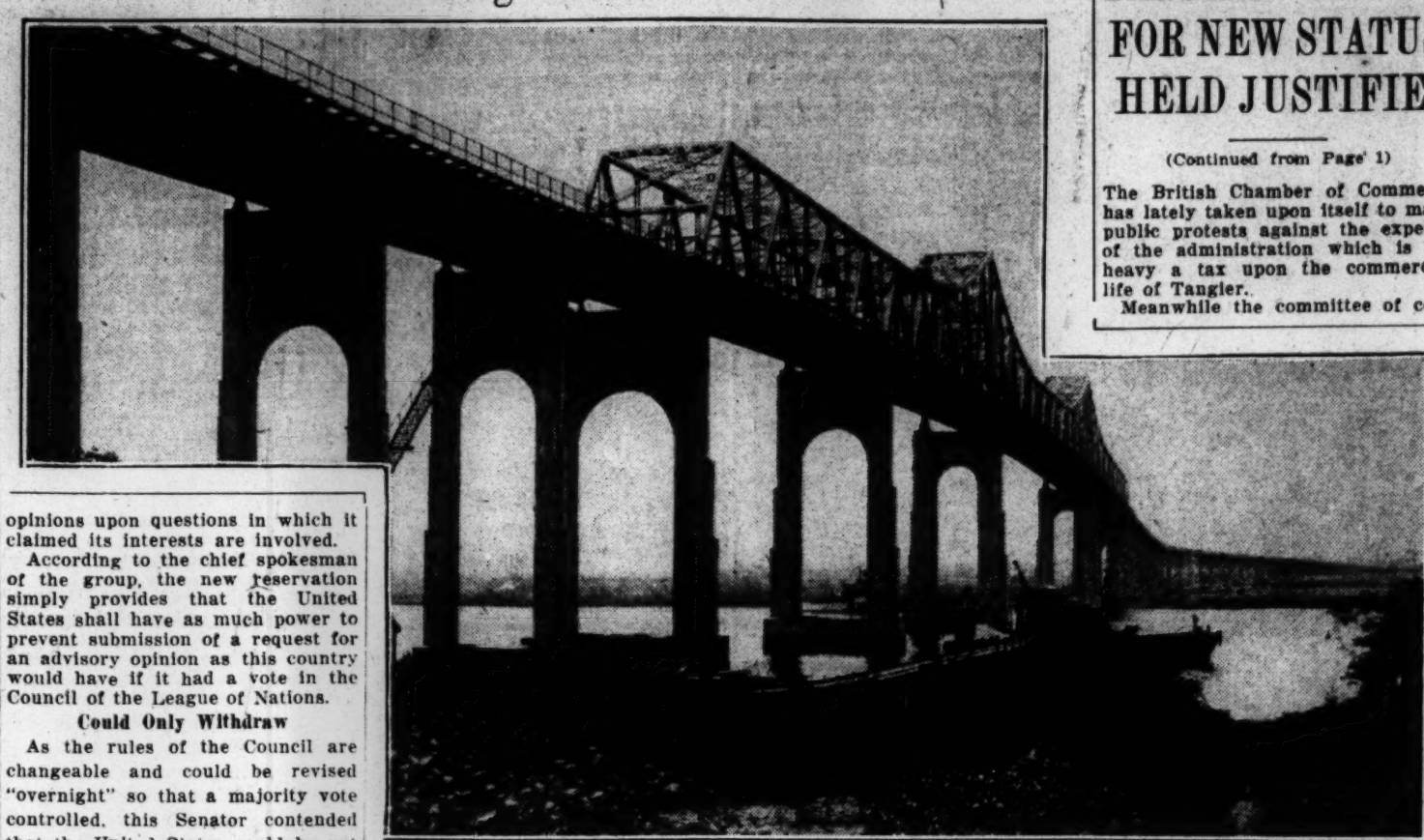
The President, it is known, is withholding consideration of the reservation until the arrival of Henry L. Stimson, the new Secretary of State.

It is authoritatively understood that the President in line with his policy of limiting the work of the special session to farm relief and tariff revision prefers not to have the World Court issue raised at the special session.

The opponents of the Court, especially William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who was consulted by Mr. Root on his formula before the latter's departure for Europe, were inclined to accept Mr. Root's original draft of Reservation No. 5.

Opposition Aroused  
They took the position that if the United States was to participate in the tribunal, any device that permitted the country to do so and yet did not weaken its position, as expressed by Reservation No. 5, was not objectionable. The modification of the Root formula by Sir Cecil Hurst have aroused them, however, to vigorous opposition. They consider the new reservation, as approved by League of Nations committee of jurists, as abandonment of the Senate's position that this country shall have the power to reject advisory

## New York Losing Status as an Island



The Outerbridge Crossing, Connecting Perth Amboy, N. J., to Tottenville, Staten Island, is a Sample of the Immensity of the Bridge Projects Which Have Been, and Are Now, Making New York the Center of a Spider's Web of Traffic Lanes. This Span is Almost Two Miles Long and Cost \$10,000,000.

opinions upon questions in which it claimed its interests are involved. According to the chief spokesman of the group, the new reservation simply provides that the United States shall have as much power to prevent submission of a request for an advisory opinion as this country would have if it had a vote in the Council of the League of Nations.

Could Only Withdraw  
As the rules of the Council are changeable and could be revised "overnight" so that a majority vote controlled, this Senator contended that the United States could be put in a position where it could not stop the advisory opinion machinery, and would have no alternative except to withdraw from the court.

At the beginning of the contest on the question, the opposition lacks the votes to prevent ratification of the new reservation provided the Administration supports them. They plan, however, to spar for time, delaying consideration while they engage in an agitation against the proposition. There is some talk of making a national campaign against the reservations. How far this will actually materialize is questionable, but it is clear that if the new reservations recede appreciably from the Senate's position as expressed in reservation No. 5, that it will intensify the opposition and prolong the contest.

after writing a report for the Council of the League of Nations on the revised protocol. This and Nicholas Politis's report on the revised statute of the Court are to be considered by the Council in June. After outlining the history of the proceedings, Sir Cecil ends by expressing the hope that the United States' membership in the International Court will diminish the danger of war, by nations settling their disputes by the peaceful means provided by the Court.

It is interesting to note that not a word was said about the Monroe Doctrine in the conference or in any documents.

## Treasures of Jefferson Davis Given to Confederate Museum

Relics, Including Bible, Matchbox, Bracelet and  
Photographs Presented by Long Island Man,  
Will Be in Mississippi Room

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Invaluable Jefferson Davis relics, including a Bible which was his property during the time he was a prisoner in Fortress Monroe, a bronze matchbox which hung on the tent pole when Mr. Davis was captured and which later held the flowers for him in Fortress Monroe, a bracelet given by Mrs. Davis to a friend, photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Davis and children, and two letters from Mrs. Davis, have been presented to the Confederate Museum, here, to be placed in the President Davis case in the Mississippi Room.

The relics were presented to the museum by S. S. Cummins of "Tide-top," Easthampton, Long Island, N. Y. One of the letters from Mrs. Davis is addressed to Mr. Cummins and gives a history of her children in 1903, and the other, a note, tells about the bracelet and matchbox.

In the Bible, written in the hand of Jefferson Davis, is the following inscription:

"To Miss Cummins as a token of sincere regard and esteem of a friend."

(Signed) "Jefferson Davis." In the corner is "Lennoxville" and the date, "17 July, 1868." On the flyleaf are several quotations from the Bible.

This Bible was the companion and comfort of Jefferson Davis during a part of the time he was a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. Mr. Cummins writes in his sketch, "It was given by him to his sister, Jennie Cummins, who was the eldest of our large family of children." When Mr. and Mrs. Davis and the children came to Lennoxville, they lived in a small hotel—there were but two in the village—and "poorly kept."

After telling how the Davises came to "Rock Grove," the Cummins home, Mr. Cummins writes that Mr. Davis . . . and Mrs. Davis spent most of their time there.

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## TANGIER CLAIM FOR NEW STATUS HELD JUSTIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

The British Chamber of Commerce has lately taken upon itself to make public protests against the expense of the administration which is too heavy a tax upon the commercial life of Tangier.

Meanwhile the committee of con-

trol has insisted on enforcing the prohibition on gambling, a measure which, though provided for in the convention, was never carried out. By the end of March the numerous gaming establishments are to be suppressed. These are big and important reforms in a town where gambling and speculation have become a general vice, and should do much to restore a better sense of citizenship and a saner atmosphere among the younger generation.

For all who have the real interests of Tangier at heart it is very satisfactory to see that the population is now getting together in spite of its mixture of races and creeds and making its legitimate claims heard in the chanceries of the administration. There is every hope that this democratic tendency will receive consideration from the European statesmen who are responsible for Tangier's future and that more attention will soon be given to the moral and economic needs of the people themselves rather than to the so-called political interests of different nationalities, which have assumed a quite unnecessary degree of importance in the past.

## NEW YORK DEADLOCKED ON EXECUTIVE BUDGET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Possibility of an extra session of the Legislature has developed as a result of a deadlock between Governor Roosevelt and the Republican majority over the practical working of the constitutional executive budget in effect this year for the first time.

The controversy has become more pronounced since Governor Roosevelt vetoed items totaling \$55,000,000 on the grounds that the Legislature had inserted a provision requiring joint approval of the Governor and legislative fiscal chairman of the allocation of detailed items in the departmental lump sum appropriations. The Governor holds that the new budget reserves this allocation of funds to the Governor alone.

## WORLD TELEPHONE DIRECTORY COMING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Subscribers in all parts of the world will welcome the international telephone directory which, according to the current number of the Danish Foreign Office Journal, is planned by a Danish firm. The directory will be known for convenience by the initial letters of its French title—A. T. I. Representatives have been appointed in the various countries concerned and entrusted with the task of compiling lists of firms and individuals wishing to appear in A. T. I. Each subscriber will pay a small fee, and names will be classified according to trades. The text is to be printed in English, German and French.

## Appeal for Funds for Flood Relief Answered Quickly

Alabama May Ask Help of  
Congress to Carry Out  
Work of Restoration

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Rehabilitation of flooded sections of Alabama, Georgia and Florida is under way. Residents of the stricken areas led the way, directed and assisted by the Red Cross, United States Coast Guard, the public health service and state guards.

Quick response has been made to appeals for funds and approximately half of \$250,000, the goal set, had been reached. The amount, however, is not expected to meet more than immediate needs. The Alabama Congressional delegation expected to meet with Governor Bibb Graves to plan a request for a Federal appropriation. The Governor has announced he will call a special session of the Legislature to assist in the relief work.

High waters still covered considerable portions of the lowlands of the Alabama River in Alabama, the Flint and Chattahoochee in Georgia, and the Apalachicola River in Florida. The latter threatens to drive additional persons from their homes. At Fort Gaines, Ga., children are being transported to their classes in boats.

## COOLIDGE CONFIRMS VISIT TO NEW YORK

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Confirmation of reports that Calvin Coolidge was going to New York was obtained at the office of Ralph W. Hemenway where Mr. Coolidge spent several hours at his desk. The former President did not reveal the purpose of the trip, nor would he say at what time he was leaving. It was understood, however, that he would leave at 3:10 p. m., arriving in New York at 7:40 p. m.

## Washington Notes

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Hoover has been requested by Representative Dickinson, Republican, Iowa, to have Secretary Hyde appear before the House Agriculture Committee and explain the President's views on farm relief. Mr. Dickinson said it would be extremely helpful if the committee in its deliberations before the special session could have some specific knowledge of Mr. Hoover's views.

Extension of its investigation into "practically every state" in the South was indicated as a probability by Chairman Brookhart of the Senate Patronage Committee.

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## International Jurists Declare That Root Has Saved the Day

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Elihu Root is the hero of the hour at Geneva, and the compliments his fellow jurists have paid him express the general opinion concerning the notable part he has played in the successful conclusion of the conference on the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Commendatore Dionisio Anzilotti, president of the World Court, said that Mr. Root had saved the situation today as he had saved it in 1920 when the controversy over the election of judges threatened to wreck the International Court.

"He has opened the door," said Signor Anzilotti, "for the entrance of the United States into the Court."

The fight between the United States of America and the United States of the League of Nations has, said Mr. Van Eysinga, been bridged. "But only a deus ex machina could have done this, and to Mr. Root, who has turned the problem from the abstract to the concrete, we owe the liberating word." Long before 1914, Mr. Van Eysinga added, Mr. Root was known as the type of statesman and jurist who made possible the establishment of the World Court, and now for the third time he had shown he deserved well, not only of his country but of mankind.

Mr. Root paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Lord Phillimore, his collaborator in the establishing of the World Court. He is quite conscious that there may still be opposition to overcome when he returns home and he will not admit that the problem has been solved until the Senate has spoken.

In this connection, the jurists attach great importance to Article 8 of the new draft protocol which gives the United States the right at any time to denounce the protocol, in which case it will cease to operate. The other members of the Court may notify their desire to withdraw their adhesion to the special conditions granted to the United States in the protocol, but not until two-thirds of the state signatories of the World Court statute have thus denounced the protocol will it cease to apply. Thus the United States is placed in a privileged position in this respect.

Sir Cecil Hurst left for London

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## FOUR SEEK VACANCY IN TAMMANY HALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A call for a caucus to try to select a leader of Tammany Hall to succeed George W. Olvany has been called for March 21. Fifteen district leaders at the meeting favored the election of one of their number to succeed Mr. Olvany. There are four avowed candidates for the post: John P. Curry, Martin G. McCue, Michael J. Cruise, city clerk, and Edward J. Ahearn. It was said in authoritative quarters that the election of judges threatened to wreck the International Court.

## Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

District of Columbia—Washington (Second Church): New York Avenue Masonic Temple, New York Avenue and Thirtieth Street, N. W. 8 p. m., March 29.

Georgia—Rome: Church Edifice, Fifth Avenue and East First Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Massachusetts—Cambridge (Organization at Harvard University): Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, 8 p. m., March 26.

New York—Brooklyn (Third Church): Sunday School Auditorium, Third Church, 281 East Twenty-first Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Rochester (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seneca Parkway and Maplewood Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

North Carolina—Raleigh: Ballroom Sir Walter Hotel, 8 p. m., March 26.

Pennsylvania—Monongahela: First National Bank Hall, Fourth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., March 24.

Reading: State Theater, 755 Penn Street, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Sharon: Liberty Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Virginia—Richmond: Colonial Theater, 8:30 p. m., March 24.

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## A K. D. S. Passport To Easter Chic— Black and White—

What are fashionables doing these days . . .  
lunching . . . dancing . . . chatting over tea  
cups . . . and bridge scores . . . probably  
doing the same things that Continental  
society does when it is in town . . . But,  
whatever they are doing, rest assured they  
are dressing in Black and White! As usual,  
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White as soon as Paris puts her seal of  
authority upon it! Frocks . . . Coats . . .  
Ensembles . . . Hats—now on display.

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## THREE STATES SEEK NEW ROAD IN DEEP GORGE

Idaho, Oregon, Washington  
Ask Union Pacific to Tame  
Snake River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—The future of one of the most spectacular gorges in North America which so far has been transportation in every form is at stake in the official demand of Idaho, Oregon and Washington that the Union Pacific Railway conquer an untamed stretch of the Snake River with a pathway of rails from Homestead, Ore., to Lewiston, Ida.

The joint tri-state application by the utilities commissions of the states, each backed by legislative action, incidentally places before the Interstate Commerce Commission an unusual problem, with volume of testimony vastly greater than involved in the ordinary rail construction case.

Before two representatives of the commission at hearings held in Lewiston, the argument of the states was that the 126-mile railroad line is necessary to development of the mineral, timber and agricultural resources of the territory flanking the canyon on both the Oregon and Washington and Idaho sides. The proposed road would be a link in the Union Pacific transcontinental system, for it would provide a water grade in place of the steep climbs over the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon.

**Railroad Says Cost Too High**

The railroad opposed the petition on the ground that the Snake River Gorge presents so many difficult engineering problems the cost would be prohibitive. It was advanced that the best route west, looked with favor upon the Snake River. Construction proceeded as far as Homestead, when the gorge defied the advance agents of the Iron Horse. Surveying parties found it

hazardous to penetrate the narrow canyon even with boats. The builders returned to Huntington, Ore., and turned directly west, laying the present Union Pacific main line across the Blue Mountains. The states argue they are asking that the railroad carry out its original plans. The gorge, defying early railroad builders, now could be conquered by modern engineering methods, they assert.

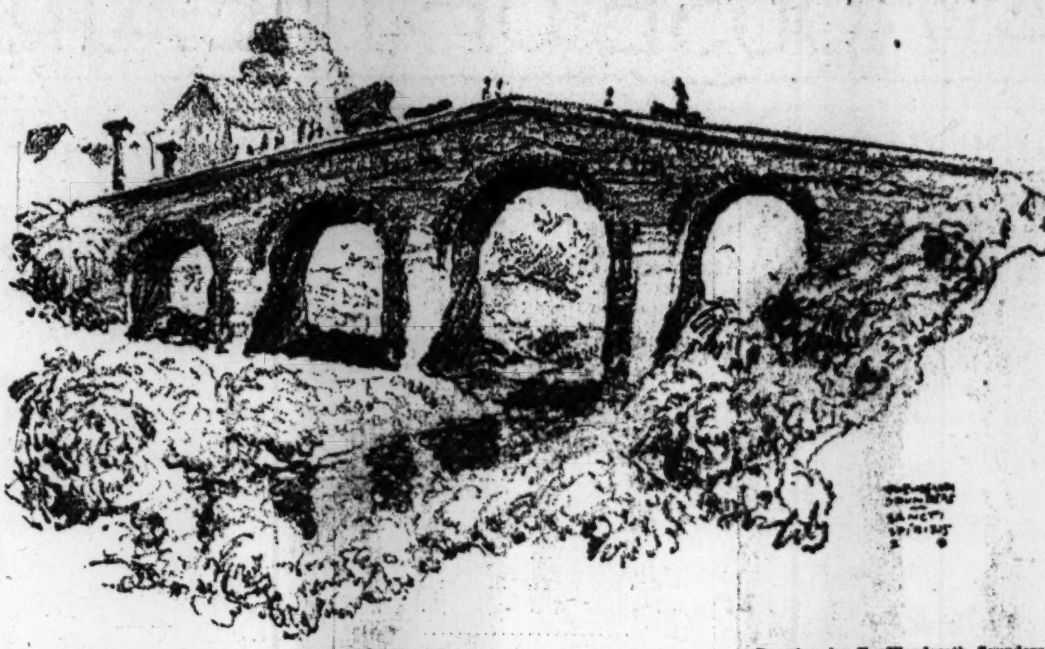
Witnesses for the states told of the store of minerals in the Snake River canyon walls. Robert N. Bell, for 18 years Idaho's state mine inspector, said, for example, that he knew of no copper mining district in the United States of any greater extent.

**Engineer Estimates Cost**  
C. C. Van Arsdale, Clarkston, Wash., consulting engineer for the petitioning states, expressed the opinion that it would require 2½ years and \$15,548,518 to build the line.

In its brief the Union Pacific challenges the contention of the states, and advances opinions of its engineers that it will take \$30,000,000 at least to conquer the canyon. The railroad brief also challenges the authority of the interstate commerce commission to compel the construction of a line down the Snake.

The Snake River gorge, which account for only about a fifth of the total mileage of the proposed line, is cut through the plateau between the Seven Devils Mountains of western Idaho and the Wallowa Mountains of eastern Oregon. Mr. Bell said it was the deepest earth trench in North America, exceeding the Grand Canyon of the Colorado fully 1000 feet in depth at the same rim width in the middle section. A wagon road extends down the Snake River a short distance from Homestead.

## On the Road to Sancti Spiritus



The Oldest and Perhaps the Most Beautiful Bridge in Cuba.

## Cuba Beyond Havana

VII—From Graceful Bridge a Last Look at Mountains, Then Into Truly Spanish New World City

Havana, Cuba  
SANCTI SPIRITUS has the atmosphere of Spain. No other Cuban city or town quite approximates it in this respect. The approach from the west is over a venerable bridge of several arches and the cobble stone highway resounds from morning till night with the stream of humanity trickling over it. Caballeros prink on their horses to a gallop to climb the peak of the bridge for a dash down the other side and a start up the winding street leading into the center of town. Wagons of all descriptions

cross it; occasionally a lumbering ox cart impedes traffic for a few minutes. Below the bridge is the town laundry where women are washing their clothes in the stream in true Spanish fashion. From the peak of the bridge one sees behind in the distance the purple mountains that envelop Trinidad and before, a heavy mass of tile roofs broken here and there by old bell towers whose songs are as raucous as those of their larger brothers in Spain. European travelers ought to feel at home, for the only means of find-

ing your way about is to locate the cathedral campanile and steer a course accordingly. There is not a straight street in town. It is provokingly pleasant! On the morning of my arrival the sky was a cloudless blue and there was a tang in the air. One never thinks of it being cold in Cuba but the few loiterers on the bridge were shivering under the mufflers swathed round their necks. The surrounding

country for the most part was brown and bare, for Cuba has a dry season in the winter when very little rain falls. As I paused on the bridge and took one last look at the mountains, I forgot for a moment that this was Cuba and thought of old Canada.

## White Suits Found Safe for Walking

Best Protection for Pedestrians  
Abroad at Night,  
According to Tests

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—By fastening to pedestrians various substitutes for tall lights, engineers of the General Electric Company, have found out when and how walkers may venture upon highways at night with greater safety.

White objects on the pedestrians or as part of his clothing, proved to be the only sort of signal of the tall light class that worked with any reliability on unlighted roads. A white suit of clothes did very well; while a man standing in a dark suit about 100 feet ahead in the beams of bright headlights was found to be virtually invisible to the auto driver.

One of the best signals was a white handkerchief, held with the arm hanging full length at the side. In this position the handkerchief caught and reflected in the top of the bright light beams. If it happened to flare open, it became momentarily a true beacon.

## 'Lovers of Hills One-Sen Society' Will Preserve Kobe's Mountain Scenery

TOKYO.—A novel nature lovers' society has been formed in Kobe, called the Aisan Issen-kai, the monthly dues of which are 1 sen (one-half cent). The society takes its name in part from the amount of the dues, for it means the Lovers of Hills One-Sen Society.

Kobe, the chief seaport of western Japan, nestles at the base of tall mountains and creeps part way up the slopes of the lower hills, giving the city a most beautiful and picturesque setting.

The work which the society will

undertake is the preservation of the purity of the mountain streams, the prevention of forest fires, the erection of landmarks and guideposts for hill walkers, the repair and maintenance of trails in the mountains, the prevention of cruelty to plants and birds in the mountains, the holding of public lectures on mountaineering and other educational measures to inculcate a love of the mountains in the general public.

Officers of the new organization believe that there are enough lovers of hills in and around Kobe to enable them to carry out their plans on the small fees charged.

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## Locomotive 'Lingo' Easy to Learn, but Toots Vary on Various Routes

Whistle Commands Known to All Trainmen, and  
Everyone Heeds "Too-o-o-o! Too-o-o-o! Toot-Toot!"  
—That Means "Get Out of the Way"

Locomotives talk. What's more, they talk without wasting words. Furthermore, they talk in a language all their own but one any railroad man can understand—a language which contains no consonants nor vowels, whose syllables are composed of toots, blasts, whistles and long-drawn roars.

But the vocal cords, or larynx, or tooter, or whistler of the locomotive is coming in for nearly as much attention as the train crew's voice, since railroad men, sound specialists and officials concerned with the safety of travel have begun considering whether the whistle of the engine would be more effective, even if more artistic, if placed in front of the smoke-stack or just above the cow-catcher.

An important official of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who was questioned on the subject, declared, however, that the whistle is just right where it is. He pointed out that locomotive language is directed much more frequently to the train crew who understands it than the layman to whom it is merely another whistle, and quoted some of his railroad's record hauls where the caboose and the engine were separated by approximately a half-mile of rolling tonnage, to show how essential it is that the engine's voice be placed where its message carries both ways.

"Toot!" cries the engine sharply, and away back at the end of the train members of the crew know that it is saying: "Apply brakes. Stop!" Two long blasts, on the other hand, is locomotive language for "Release brakes. Proceed." If a flagman is needed to protect the rear of the train, a long blast followed by three short ones tells him about it, and four or five long blasts, according to the rating of the train, recall him. When the train is standing and about to back up, the whistle cries, "Toot-toot-toot!" and railroad men know just what is going to happen. "Toot-toot! Toot-toot!" means for freight train conductors to come forward, or in the case of electrically operated trains, the call is for trainmen, except flagmen.

All these and many other samples of locomotive vocalization are usually of value solely to the railroading fraternity, but there are three signals which the layman might do well to keep in thought, both for his own

and other folks' safety. These are the well known: "Too-o-o-o! Too-o-o-o! Toot-toot!" which almost uniformly throughout the United States means that the train is approaching a grade crossing; any suggestion of short sharp whistles, which are sounded as a warning for persons or livestock on the track ahead; and the long-drawn whistle which marks a train's approach to stations, junctions and crossings.

While all these signals are generally uniform on all the American railroads, the New Haven official explained, there are some divergences from the code brought about by different conditions prevailing on single track, double track and four-track roads, and so the layman who would interpret the language of the whistle needs not only to know his toots but likewise his routes.

**ECLIPSE OF JUPITER**  
SEEN IN VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—An eclipse of the planet Jupiter, characterized in news dispatches from Bolivia City as an "astronomical phenomenon," was observed on the night of March 14. Reports from Bolivia City assert that from 7:15 p. m. until 8:21 p. m. the moon shone with such brilliancy that Jupiter was completely obscured.



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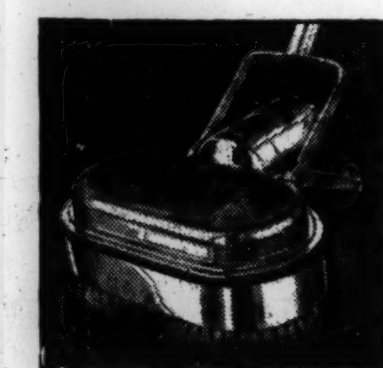


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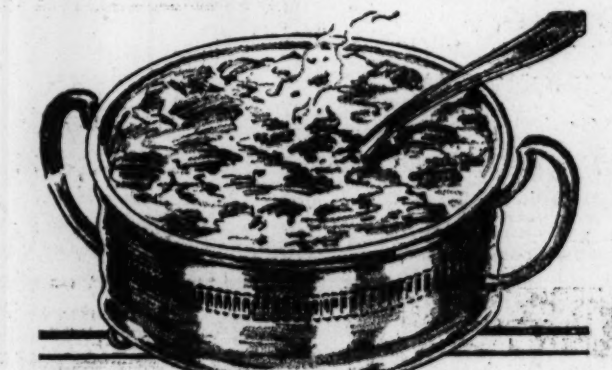
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# THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

## WBAL's Director Speaks

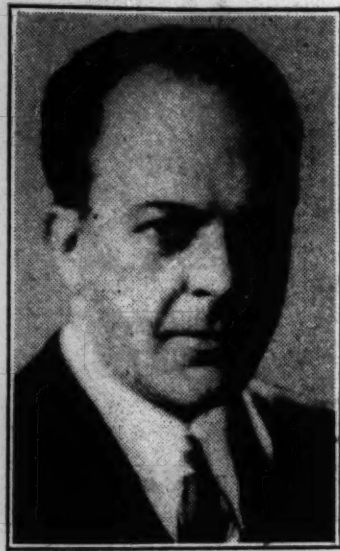
Baltimore. RADIOCASTING can no longer be thought of or spoken of in terms of local, or even national, entertainment, for it has now become decidedly an international thing, and, as such, is playing a very definite part in influencing international thought and in amusing and entertaining internationally. It is young or old; consequently, this now generally accredited fact should be taken into serious consideration by American radio-casting stations, in the opinion of Frederick R. Huber, director of WBAL, Baltimore.

Mr. Huber, from the very beginning of his radio career which started in November, 1925, when he was called to the directorship of WBAL (then just coming on the air) has stressed the international note, he visualizing from the first the vast possibilities toward furthering international friendship through radio contact with the different peoples of the world. To follow out his policy along this line, Mr. Huber staged several interesting international programs for WBAL, which proved so successful that the big Baltimore station can well be termed a pioneer

South America. These programs, according to his plan, will include the music of those countries and the consular representatives of each of those places will be invited to speak over WBAL during these programs, extending to their own people this station's compliments and good wishes. Just when these programs will be broadcast has not been definitely arranged, but will be announced later.

Frederick R. Huber is one of the best-known musical authorities in the country. In addition to being director of WBAL, he is also municipal director of music, a post which he has held with distinction for 12 consecutive years, when Baltimore set a precedent among all American municipalities by creating a municipal department of music and incorporated it as a part of the city's government. As municipal musical director, Mr. Huber has complete charge of all this city's musical activities, which include the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, the Municipal Band, the City Colored Band, the City Park Band and music for all civic events. In addition he is also Baltimore's opera representative, securing and arranging this city's operatic seasons. This musical work has given him close personal contact with the world's most celebrated musical stars, many of whom he has succeeded in presenting, exclusively to WBAL's audiences.

## WBAL'S DIRECTOR



FREDERICK R. HUBER

and Adele Vasa, soprano. "The Passage Birds" Farewell was sung by a duet by these two concert artists. The contralto, however, was a little powerful and tended at times to overshadow the soprano.

Not the least commendable thing about this program was the fact that it adhered strictly to the announced list of numbers which had been promised to listeners.

Preceding "The Voice of Columbia" a good, old-fashioned minstrel show, complete with jokes, solos, choruses and band numbers was offered through WJZ and distributed stations. Percy Henus and Al Bernard were men. The atmosphere of good humor and simple music which made minstrel shows so enjoyable in their time was very well reproduced.

The Eveready Hour at 9 p. m., through WEAF and associated stations offered another musical comedy specially written for the occasion by Henry Souvaine and other competent people. "The Local Boy Makes Good" concerned a young youth with aspirations as a song writer. Some of the musical numbers, both solos and choruses, were tuneful and well sung. "My Mother's Lullaby" and "A Girl in Your Arms Is Worth Two in a Dream" were among the best. Don Barclay and Rosaline Green took the leading parts and Nathaniel Shilkret directed the musical numbers.

## General Motors Gives All-Operatic Program

The compositions of such masters of opera as Bizet, Gounod, Leoncavallo, Von Flotow, Wagner and Verdi are to be knit into a concert for the Cadillac-La Salle Hour of the General Motors Family Party on Monday evening, March 25. Florence Easton, the English soprano, who is welcomed with equal heartiness from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera Company or in the home, Alfio Tedesco, the newest Italian tenor of the Metropolitan and an operatic orchestra and chorus directed by Carlton Rogers, are to provide the program.

Friml's stirring "March of the Musketeers" will provide an overture to the hour and then will come the no less stirring torch song "Carmen"—both by the orchestra. Florence Easton, whose true, crystal-clear voice has charmed thousands of opera and concert goers and several radio audiences, will then be heard in the quaint old Teutonic folk song which Goethe made into a poem and Gounod set to music for the garden scene in "Faust"—"The King of Thule." One of the most gorgeous of operatic choruses, the "Bell Chorus" from the first part of "Pagliacci" will also be given. Few compositions

have this rolling, sonorous harmony that makes the human voice a part of the orchestra and expresses a true symphony of harmonious tone. The entire program comes to the listeners just like that—songs and choruses and orchestral numbers alternating.

March of the Musketeers.....Friml  
"The Three Musketeers".....Friml  
Les Toreadors, from "Carmen".....Bizet  
Le Roi de Thule, from "Faust".....Gounod  
Bell Chorus, from "Pagliacci".....Verdi  
Leoncavallo  
Introduction Act III and Bridal Music, from "Lohengrin".....Wagner  
Miserere, from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi  
Intermezzo Act II, from "Jewels of the Madonna".....Wolf-Ferrari  
Habenera, from "Carmen".....Bizet  
Navaraise, from "Le Cid".....Massenet  
La Donna Mobile, from "Rigoletto".....Verdi  
Dance des Buffons, from "Sageurout-cha".....Rimsky-Korsakov  
Fugue, from "The Student Prince".....Borromeo  
Ballet Music, Part I, from "The Prince Igor".....Borromeo

This program is distributed through a coast-to-coast network of the NBC, headed by WEAF, on Monday evenings at 9:30, eastern standard time, which is 6:30 coast time.

## NEW DIESEL AIRPLANE ENGINE IS PREDICTED

PHILADELPHIA.—A new Diesel engine for aircraft that will be lighter and more powerful with half the parts of the present type motors and capable of maintaining a constant pressure ratio, was envisioned by John H. Giesse, senior engineer in charge of motor development at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in an address at a meeting of the Aircraft Engineers here.

Mr. Giesse said that marvelous advances already have been made in the development of the Diesel engine although it is not yet at a stage of development capable of extensive use in airplanes.

## AVIATION BUSINESS BUREAU TO EXPAND

NEW YORK.—A chain of aviation information bureaus, to serve banks and commercial organizations seeking data upon the financing or development of flying companies, is being organized by the Aviation Business Bureau, of which Col. Harold E. Hartney is president.

Colonel Hartney announced that zone bureaus have just been opened in Boston, San Francisco and Seattle. A bureau has been in operation for several months in New York. Further extensions will be made in the United States, Canada and South America, he said.

A patrol of marines engaged a minor group of outlaws on March 14 about 20 miles northwest of Lima, slaying one bandit. The following day in the same vicinity a combined patrol of marines and Nicaraguan volunteers slew four outlaws and captured three.

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## New Power Tube, -45, Is Adaptable to Present Sets

With deliveries of the new type -45 power tube scheduled for April 1, the following comment on this type of tube by George Lewis of Arcturus is timely. This new tube promises to be the real answer to power and quality for home, for it gives high voltage and expensive results at low voltages and low cost. This is not alone reflected in the power units required to operate this tube in comparison with the bigger tubes, but also in its list price—\$3.75, compared with \$9. for the -40 type and \$11.50 for the -50 type.

ADVENT of the new 2.5-volt power tube marks what will probably be the final development in the way of power tubes for some time to come. This new tube so perfectly fills the requirements of home power production that it is difficult to anticipate any improvement along this line. It will handle close to two watts of undistorted power output at a maximum plate potential of 250 volts. When outputted to an efficient speaker, such as a good dynamic, this tube will supply sufficient volume for the most hilarious reception, with plenty of margin for out-of-door and small hall reception.

It is safe to prophesy that most of next season's prominent receivers will be designed around this new power tube. There is no doubt that many thousands of enthusiasts will desire to modernize their present equipment by substituting the new power tube for the 171 tube generally employed in recent a. c. sets. This will not be difficult and can be accomplished by any service man or the experienced fan. It is merely necessary to duplicate the recommended operating voltages, which are as follows:

Filament voltage ..... 2.5  
Maximum plate voltage ..... 250  
Grid bias ..... -50

The power tube socket in the receiver is, the only changes being necessary are the wiring of the filament prongs for the correct voltage, and possibly a simple alteration in the grid return.

The most simple method of effecting this substitution is by securing a separate transformer having a 2.5 volt secondary. The five volt leads to the power tube socket are clipped, and the filament posts wired to the 2.5 volt secondary on the transformer. A Clarostat "Humdinger" (a variable center-tap resistor) having a value of 60 ohms, is connected across this winding. The grid return of the power tube should be located. This, in almost every instance will be found common with "B" negative.

The "C" bias can be secured in either of two ways, as indicated. The preferred method is to connect a 1500 ohms resistor, bypassed with a .4 mfd. condenser, between the

grid return and the center tap on the Humdinger. The grid return is also connected to -B. The bias, in this connection, is secured by the plate current drop through the resistor. However, if the plate voltage available is less than 300, it will probably be better to secure the bias by means of a "C" battery, as the bias secured across the resistor is necessarily subtracted from the available plate voltage.

Most eliminator combinations, rated at 180 volts, have a high voltage output in the neighborhood of 200 volts, which is adequate for real power reception with the new tube. In many instances, it will be found convenient and possible to utilize the same 2.5 volt transformer winding from which the five prong 27 type detector tube is lighted. The five volt filament lighting leads to the power socket are clipped, and the terminals bridged across the heater terminals on the detector socket. The circuit is the same as that suggested for the external transformer. However, the center tap on the 2.5 volt winding lighted across the heater terminals will generally be found grounded. This connection should be broken and the Humdinger Clarostat connected as described.

The operation of the -45 tube is identical with that of other power tubes. The center tap resistor should be adjusted with a screw driver until the hum is eliminated. If there is any doubt as to the grid and plate voltages, they should be adjusted with a zero to 50 milliamperes meter in the plate circuit of the tube, until the least deflection of the needle on loud signals. If the needle kicks down, the "C" bias should be raised or the plate voltage lowered. If the needle kicks up, the grid bias should be reduced or the plate voltage increased.

## ALBANY TO GET BALLOON

ALBANY, N. Y.—Transfer of the pilot observation balloon now at Ithaca to the Albany airport has been authorized by the federal Government. This is a part of the plan for making Albany the "air weather" center of the State. Results of the observations will be telegraphed to all airports in the State.

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## West Point Quartet Again Featured by De Forest

The four officers from West Point, who achieved such success in their first program of war songs, will give another concert of martial tunes in the De Forest Hour over Columbia on Sunday evening, March 24, at 10, eastern time, which is 7, coast time. This will be the second in a series of four concerts that include songs of all American wars from the Revolution through the recent world contest. The Mexican and Civil Wars are the ones from which this next program is drawn, and among the list of selections will be included "The Texas Ranger," "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" and "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

The quartet from West Point, which will contribute its series to this program, consists of Capt. John C. Raean, Capt. William W. Jenna, Lieut. William John Crowe and Lieut. Aloysius E. O'Flaherty, and the songs that they will sing have been collected by Lieut. Edward Arthur Dolph, professor of economics and English at West Point.

Arthur Pryor will still maintain his position as guest conductor of the De Forest Hour, and will add a group of appropriate musical selections.

The program:  
Texas Ranger from Mexican War  
Epi Dei Di  
Life on Vicksburg Bluff  
Bonny Blue Flag  
Grafted into the Army  
Tenting on the Old Camp Ground  
When Johnny Comes Marching Home  
Columbia will distribute this program over WABC, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCOA, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WHP, WBBM, WWOV, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLSW, WMAI, KLZ, KDYL, KMTR, KYA, KEX, KJR and KGA.

## "BEN" WINS PASTURE PENSION

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Honest Ben," pictured in news reels as Atlanta's veteran gray mule pensioned by Mayor Laguarda, will spend his retired leisure after 20 years of faithful service in the pasture of the city clerk, Walter Taylor.

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## LOWELL EXPECTS HARVARD HOUSE PLAN TO SPREAD

Contacts Between Students and Faculty Advisers Considered Invaluable

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, forecasts a wide-spread effect upon American collegiate life from Harvard's approaching social subdivision into House groups. "The experiment," Dr. Lowell said, "is being watched carefully by colleges in all parts of the United States. It is certain to be copied."

With Prof. Julian Coolidge and Prof. Chester M. Greenough, who have been appointed masters of the first two houses to be erected, Dr. Lowell explained the entire plan of this innovation in American education before 500 Harvard alumni gathered in the Harvard Club in Boston. He spoke enthusiastically of social contacts between the 250 students who will live in each of the six houses made possible by Edward Harkness' \$11,000,000 gift and their intimate acquaintance with the 23 tutors and professors definitely to be connected with each house.

### Emergence of Great University

"This social subdivision," Dr. Lowell said, "is but a step in the long transformation of a little New England college into one of the greatest universities in the world. It may be said that no other college in the United States has reached the point where such a scheme could be adopted so effectively as at Harvard."

He indicated ground would be broken for the first house during the coming summer, with all six completed by 1931. Each is to be made as attractive as possible, built to retain an "elegance" 300 years hence, he said. Each student will have his private study, bedroom and bath unless he chooses to reside with a roommate. But the most important factor of the plan, he declared, is to have each house a cross-section of the college community, not having one for the rich and another for the poor, at the same time keeping selection for each house voluntary.

### Freedom in Education

"One of the major things a college can give," he continued, "is close contact with its great thinkers and thereby some insight of their vision. Students now see little of our most venerable teachers save in the impersonal lecture room. But with bachelor members of the faculty residing in the houses, and married members having studies there, staying often for meals in the common room and holding frequent seminars, this will be remedied."

"Freedom is the last and greatest thing education gives a man. Three years' intimate contact with a cross-section of this college will give the association of origins and give men a chance to widen their environment and work into real freedom of thought."

Dr. Coolidge characterized the experiment as a "sporting venture" which will succeed best if the students themselves are willing to co-operate.

## Ohio Waterway Lifts Barriers for Vast Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

tion has asked Harland Bartholomew of St. Louis, city planner, to lay out a co-ordinated waterway system on the local water front. The American Barge Line, which has part of the Louisville municipal wharf under lease, has promised to erect a \$600,000 terminal thereon, under the terms of its lease.

### Stream Cleared of Snags

Years ago the Ohio River was full of snags, rocks, gravel and sandbars. The stream was only a foot deep in places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and two feet deep at points below the latter city. Between these were pools 30 feet deep, even at low water. Small wonder that pilots with expert knowledge of every twist and bend of the stream and every vagary of the current have always been necessary.

Today even the New Orleans, first steamboat to ply the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, built and commanded by Nicholas Roosevelt, grandnephew of Theodore Roosevelt, back in 1811, could negotiate every part of the Ohio, despite her salt water dimensions.

For the Ohio now becomes an orderly, comparatively placid canal, with an almost stationary depth and a width varying from 890 feet near Pittsburgh to 6910 feet near its mouth. But it took many years of patient toil to bring all this about.

### Series of Locks and Dams

The first lock and dam were provided for Davis Island, near the head of the river, in 1879. Up to 1907, 12 dams and the Louisville and Portland Canal around the Ohio Falls had been built, at a cost of approximately \$17,500,000. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1910 provided for 54 dams and a new canal

at Louisville. The number of dams was reduced 11 through engineering improvements and one eliminated by the huge navigation-power dam at the Ohio Falls.

The falls now are practically eliminated as a navigation hazard. Even after the Louisville and Portland Canal was taken over by the Government and tolls eliminated, packets and towboats often went over the falls in high water.

The \$10,000,000 navigation-power dam now diverts practically all the water of the river either through the canal or through a hydroelectric plant.

### Charts Disclose Trade Growth

Colored graphs in the United States engineers' office how rapidly illustrate the growth and extent of river commerce. River sand and gravel are in undisputed leadership among the commodities shipped. Coal and coke runs a close second, followed by lumber, logs and ties are fourth. Oil and gasoline now have passed in total tonnage the freight carried by the packet lines, which formerly added to the picturesque of river activities.

Lines of singing Negroes for nearly a century have carried their burdens back and forth in and out of river steamboats. The Negro route was as the "hard-boiled" mate, the august and dignified captain with his gold braid and peaked cap, and the pilots who were credited with a universal knowledge, fabulous salaries, and the most enviable positions.

### Picturesque Reinstated

But today the picturesque Negro deckhand is passing, along with the packets that once and their decks piled so high with cotton bales that pilot house and Texas could scarcely be seen from the front. Cranes, derricks and automatic devices hoist freight from the holds of prosaic barges.

Cement, fluorspar, iron and steel products, grain and unclassified freight—everything from sugar to vegetables in brine—follow packet freight in point of volume. A big tonnage in the Louisville district is rock asphalt, shipped from mines on the Barren and Green Rivers to the Ohio. Last year 336,911 tons of this paving material were shipped by water.

The Ohio's total freight burden in 1927 was 20,128,513 tons, which was reached by steady growth since 1922, when the river carried something in excess of 6,000,000 tons.

## Ex-Service Men Honor Pilsudski

Sum of 2,000,000 Zlotys Raised for Appropriation Canceled by Diet

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW.—The celebration of Pilsudski's anniversary and Polish army organization was made the occasion of a generous action by the federation of former service men. These men—sympathizing with the predicament of Gabriel Czechowicz, former Finance Minister, now under opposition for doing what a number of his predecessors did, namely exceeding the budget estimate in state expenditures—subscribed 2,000,000 zlotys (\$250,000) to the amount intended for the special fund for the War Ministry appropriation, but canceled by the Diet.

Pilsudski's supporters claimed the fund was necessary to combat espionage in the army, but they were defeated by a majority of two votes. In honor of the Marshal and the Polska Organizacja Wolskowa, which he founded, the streets of Warsaw were on Tuesday decorated with flags and the schools closed, and public lectures and special performances given in the afternoon. The street procession, before disbanding, marched to Pilsudski's home, where there was a friendly demonstration.

## BILL TO BAR WAR GAS ADOPTED IN GERMANY

BERLIN (AP)—Poison gas as a weapon in warfare was formally disapproved by Germany, when the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag adopted a bill on the Geneva protocol prohibiting the use of poison gas in war.

Undersecretary von Schubert, recalling that the protocol had been signed by 35 powers and already ratified by eight, points out that the protocol was the best means of dispelling any apprehensions Germany had anything to hide respecting her development of chemical warfare.

### ANCIENT RAIL RELICS IN MUSEUM

LONDON.—The rails and wheels from the Wylam wagon-way, said to be the earliest railroad in the world, is to find a permanent home in the London and Northeastern Railway Museum at York to which it has been presented by Thomas W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield, who are dismantling Spencer's Newburn works where the rails and wheels have been lying for more than a century.

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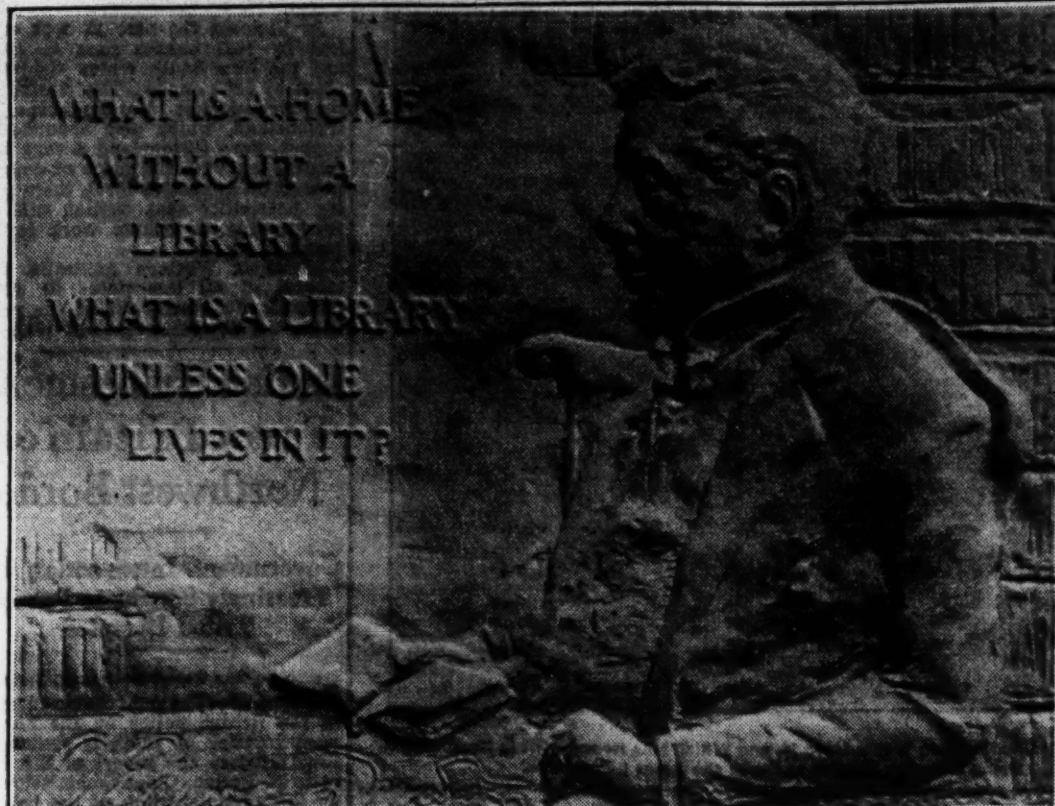
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## Distinguished Friend of Rare Books



From Bas-Relief by Mrs. Beatrice Fox Griffith

A. Edward Newton, Author and Book Collector, Especially Noted as an Authority on Eighteenth Century Material. His Interesting and Valuable Collection of First Editions is Recognized by Bibliophiles Throughout the World.

## Want to Be a Book Collector? Here's How, Says Edward Newton

IF YOU have a fondness for biography and history, can read with pleasure a good, sound novel, and somewhere in your inner consciousness a fine poem makes appeal—you can learn to be a successful book collector, claims A. Edward Newton, the Philadelphia bibliophile, who is today one of the most famous amateur book collectors in the world.

"I call it the best of indoor sports," he said, "a game anybody with ordinary intelligence can play; a game which requires no great amount of money; a game to be played at home or abroad, alone or in company, or even by correspondence. A game for which you can make your own rules, and can change at any time you so desire. A game in which you can eat your cake and have it, too, and which can be played with greater safety and profit than anything else."

You can stop when you like, and the expenses stop too. And even more; if you play it with any skill, you will come to know a good deal about some one thing, and something about a great many things; and this goes to make what Mr. Newton calls an educated man.

"Then in book-collecting," he adds, "there is a by-product—the making of friends, perhaps the best part of it all."

Mr. Newton speaks with authority. He is a business man who has found a path to fame and international friendship with his writings about books, and his interesting and valuable collection which is recognized by bibliophiles throughout the world. Three universities have conferred honorary degrees on him in recognition of his work in English literature. His published works are: "The Amelities of Book-Collecting," "The Greatest Book in the World," "Dr. Johnson, a Play," and "This Book-Collecting Game." Much of the information cited in this article was gathered from his most recently published "This Book-Collecting Game," with the permission of the author and Little, Brown & Co., Boston book publishers.

Although Mr. Newton does not attempt to tell any individual what he should collect, he does give every booklover an idea of how to start. One way he does this is by giving us

a picture of the way he himself happened to begin.

### Sold the Lot

Before he ran away from school and never went back, he had read Napoleon, the Robbe books, "The Swiss Family Robinson," "Sanford and Merton," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Great Expectations." Of Napoleon he had some 20 or 30 volumes, because Napoleon as portrayed by Abbott had enthralled him. Then one day he changed his opinion about this hero. "Whereupon," he says, "I trudged off to a secondhand book store and sold the lot, and was ready to begin what I was pleased to think was my intellectual life all over again."

"Then, just at the proper moment, I fell under the sway of a man old enough to be my father who, without desire, a game in which you can eat your cake and have it, too, and which can be played with greater safety and profit than anything else."

"It will be a great delight to you when you are older," he said.

"Fine," I replied, "but where shall I begin?"

"At the beginning," he said, "with Homer's 'Iliad,' Pope's translation. Afterward read the 'Odyssey,' which you'll like better."

These two volumes form the corner stones of Mr. Newton's library. Charles Read's "Cloister and the Hearth," he says, had more influence on his life than any other single book, with "The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini" coming second.

"These led me to Motley and Prescott. By that time I was 20, and had read Boswell's 'Johnson,' had been in London, and my education—such as it was—was complete." Today Mr. Newton is one of the world's greatest authorities on Dr. Johnson and his biographer Boswell.

"Since then I was good enough to tell me that when I bought a book always

to get, if possible, a first edition," is a bit of advice this collector passes along. "When I inquired why, I was told that if I ever wanted to sell my books, I might get my money back if I had first editions to offer; whereas, if I had not, I should be pretty sure not to."

### Two Things Essential

There are two things Mr. Newton considers essential for every collector. The first, a thorough knowledge of literature; the second, a good bookseller. Usually, he says, when one begins to collect one starts with the books one likes personally; then the author one likes; then the books of a certain period or class.

In suggesting to the beginner what books to collect Mr. Newton takes up the novel, a literary form that today makes the widest appeal. In doing this he has prepared with the advice of several eminent writers of fiction, and with the suggestions of many friends and the aid of a bookseller or two, a list of 100 good novels, which he has listed in full in the last chapter of "This Book-Collecting Game."

"Let it be understood that by collecting novels I mean collecting the books in first edition, as they were originally published, whether in calf, boards, parts, or cloth, and in good condition," he says. "Good is a relative term; it will be practically im-

possible to find an old and popular novel in fine condition. Every collector will decide for himself whether he will take on a poor copy of a book hoping to get a better one later, or wait until a good copy turns up. I recommend both courses."

The novels included in his list, Newton explains, are those which have at one time or other enjoyed popularity or had some special significance. "I include 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and omit 'Old Town Folks,' which is a better novel," he writes, "and the thoughtful reader will soon discover why I have included A. Conan Doyle and Jost Chandler Harris and omitted Poe and O. Henry."

### Avoid Artificial Rareties

"If I were asked how these novels can be obtained, and how one is to tell a first from a second or twenty-second edition," Mr. Newton adds, "I should reply: Consult the booksellers' catalogue, and if you are interested in this game, it will not be long before the arrival of a catalogue will mean a pleasant thrill, especially if the catalogue has been compiled with care. The secondhand booksellers of London and the English provinces will be found the cheapest, but one may read many catalogues before coming across a book which he will care much to own, and by the time the order is received on the other side, the item will almost certainly have been sold."

As a final word to collectors, Mr. Newton warns them to avoid artificial rareties, most private press books, masterpieces of printing, reprints of famous books in expensive limited editions.

"Stick to first editions," he says, "don't be afraid to pay a good price, a high price, for a fine copy of any important book, but be sure that it is important."

A good rule for a beginner is to read every book he buys, he further advised, for although this will slow down his purchases somewhat, it will make him a better collector in the end.

"As for myself," he writes in conclusion, "all that I ask of a book is that I can read it; and my aim, so far as I have one, is to secure as many of the great books as I can pay for: the books which to me mark the development of the most glorious thing in the world—English literature."

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THE MONITOR READER (Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The Grand Canyon.

2. Peru.

3. From 10 to 15 hours.

4. Since 1802.

5. By a massacre of the Protestants.

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## 'Men of the Trees' Aid Palestine in Reforesting Barren Slopes

Large Contribution Toward Planting Work Reported From Tree Lovers' Society—Timber Declared First Need of New Zionist Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM.—"The future prosperity of Palestine is bound up with forestry," declared Richard St. Barbe Baker, of London, founder of "Men of the Trees" society, visiting Jerusalem in connection with a revival of the ancient Jewish festival known as the "Trees' New Year."

"The ancient prosperity has disappeared with the hill forests," said Mr. Baker.

"For centuries the charcoal and lime burners have been draining the resources of the forests and most of what remained was swept away during the war to supply armies and military railways."

"The barren hills of Judah are calling out for trees. Their rain-washed slopes are bare of humus. The struggling peasant in scratching a poor existence from the soil, looks up to the hills for forest and protection for his crops, but finds there

no help. If those hill tops could be planted, it would make his task the lighter."

"The Men of the Trees," said Mr. Baker, "are anxious to help Palestine in the work of reforestation, and have formed a fund for this purpose."

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns it is possible that "The Men of the Trees," of which Sir Francis Younghusband is chairman, will make Jerusalem the center of the world movement. In any event arrangements may soon be made to spend \$250,000 of this organization's funds on tree planting in Palestine.

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## GUERNSEY MAN NOW OWNER OF CHANNEL ISLAND

Possessor Is Entitled to  
Seat in the Parliament  
of Sark

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Brechou, one of the Channel Islands which lies to the west of Sark, has just been sold to Engelo Clarke, an innkeeper of Guernsey. In these days of a crowded Europe, when the alleged charms of solitude are very hard to find, it is rarely that such an opportunity presents itself to obtain a Channel Island with complete possession.

For a long time the island has been the home of a single family. It contains one dwelling house and a farm, with a plateau suitable for cultivation and about a mile of winding road. There are facilities for fishing boats and a landing stage which can accommodate a good-sized motorboat. The most unusual thing about the island is that its owner is entitled to a seat in the Island Parliament of Sark, so that anyone desiring to emulate the landed barons of the medieval ages had an opportunity which does not often occur.

In the same neighborhood the silver mines of Little Sark are for sale. It is more than 80 years since they were abandoned, but it is possible that the advances made in mining

practice since early days may again make them worth developing. Some of the old mine passages run for 300 feet under the sea, and the property on shore contains more than 20 acres of typical fertile Channel Island pasture, with an equable climate all the year round and practical freedom from that modern bugbear, the income tax. The mining property also contains the one-time barracks of the famous old Sark militia, which existed when Sark was almost a sovereignty in itself, but these have for many years been used as family residences.

## Durban Celebrates Arrival in Africa of Agent-General

New Indian Representative  
Is Sir Kurma Reddi,  
Following Sastri

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DURBAN, Natal—The arrival from India of the newly-appointed Agent-General for India to South Africa, Sir Kurma Reddi, was made the occasion in Durban of a huge demonstration by many Europeans and members of the Indian community who assembled in the Town Hall to welcome him and at the same time to bid farewell to V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the retiring agent, who was leaving for India.

In replying to the addresses of welcome, Sir Kurma said that it was not without great misgivings that he accepted the office to which he had been called. Hints were not wanting that the task before him was not merely difficult, but almost impossible because he had to follow one who had done so much in the cause of Indians in that country.

Mr. Sastri, in rising to reply to the many eloquent speeches delivered by both Europeans and Indians, made a strong appeal to his countrymen to be patient and loyal subjects and to endeavor to cooperate with the Government of the country they lived in. In a country like South Africa which abounded with energy and hard progress, it would be a wonder if they did not find these tendencies strongly implanted.

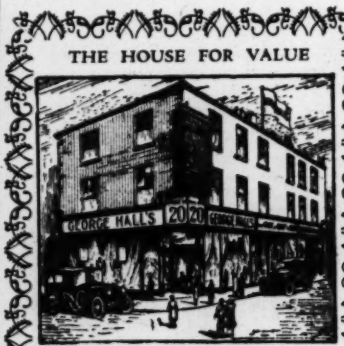
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## Family of Three Sole Occupants of Channel Island

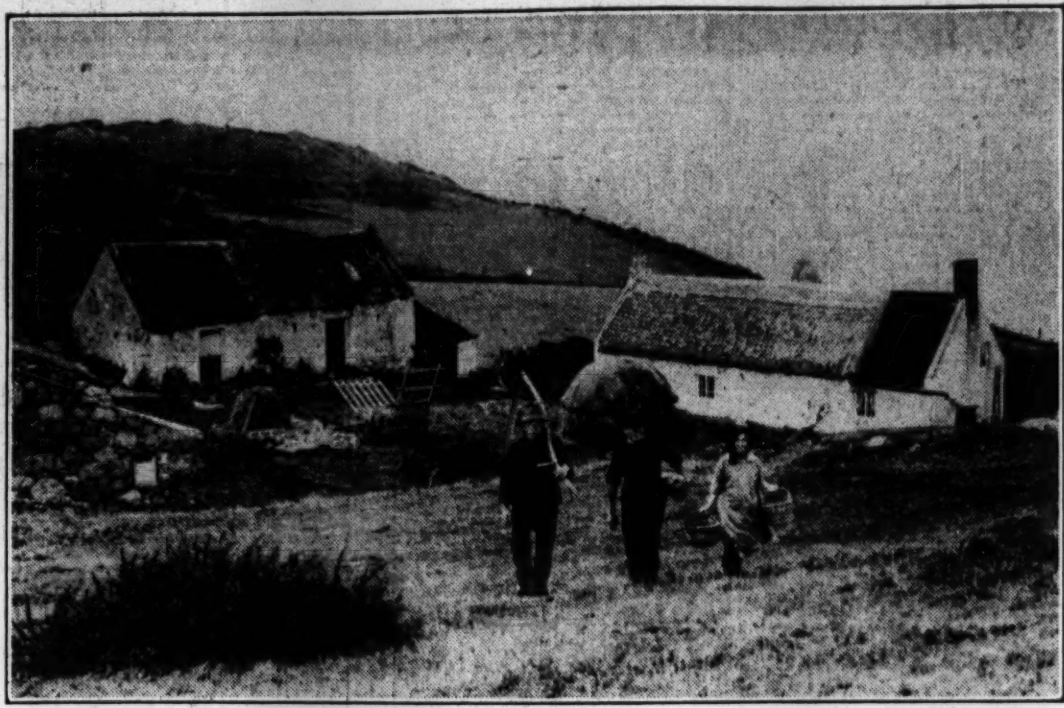


Photo Shows Brechou Island, Which Has Only One Dwelling House Upon It, and Which Has Recently Been Bought by a Guernsey Innkeeper, Who by So Doing Becomes Eligible to Sit in the Local Legislature.

## Is Arms Suppression Useless?

Disarmament Needed to Back Pact, Argues Observer  
in European Survey

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

SHOULD it be the aim of pacifists

to suppress war weapons, or

more drastically to suppress

war? Such is the question which pre-

sents itself after the international

conference on the methods of pro-

tecting the civil populations in the

event of another conflict. This con-

ference particularly studied the use

of gas, and the means of defending

civilians against it, and it arrived at

the conclusion that there is only one

way of defending the civilians—

namely, the total abolition of war.

The same remark might properly

be made whenever there are debates

about military airplanes and chemi-

cal resources turned into a military

channel. Should we try to suppress

them? The answer comes from many

quarters: "It is useless to direct one's

efforts toward the suppression of

war weapons. It is war itself that

must be suppressed."

The answer is plausible, and yet

it does not altogether satisfy. Surely

it is of some importance whether

there are in existence particularly

noxious instruments of war? Surely

their existence may in fact determine

the issues of war and peace. A coun-

try which possesses large quantities

of gas—and military airplanes for

their employment—or has the capac-

ity of manufacturing these things

speedily, may be tempted to begin

hostilities by its belief in the efficacy

of its arms. If it can persuade itself

that at one blow it can destroy a city

or commit some other act which will

terrify the enemy at the very begin-

ning, then it may be more readily

run the risk of a combat which it

calculates must immediately turn to

its advantage.

## Reduce Arms to Minimum

On the other hand it is said that if men wish to fight they will, if necessary, fight with stones and bows and arrows. It seems certain that the chances of their fighting would be considerably reduced. By all means let us strive for the universal acceptance of the Kellogg Pact that war shall no longer be an instrument of national policy. That is the ideal. But it would be well, also, to render the declaration more effective, by bringing down to a minimum consistent with the necessities of self-defense the armies and navies of each country, and by forbidding entirely the employment of special weapons as gas and airplanes.

It has become the fashion to affirm that war is war, and that it is of no consequence whether it is pursued in a more or in a less cruel form, whether it exemplifies or involves civilians, whether it spares or destroys. The fallacy underlying this affirmation is that the more cruel and the more ruthless is the contemplated warfare, the more cruel and ruthless are the thoughts entertained by the prospective war-makers, and therefore the more certain is it that they will have recourse to war. The objection to these things is not so much their actual use, as the constant

temptation which they furnish to the nations which apply their energies to their destruction.

## Moral Disarmament

It is likewise the fashion to as-

sert, in a broader manner, that dis-

armament in the material sense is of

little consequence, and that only dis-

armament in the moral sense mat-

ters. Thus we are told that we may

conceive a nation armed to the teeth,

yet with pacific intentions; and an-

other nation without arms, yet with

warlike intentions. We are told that

it is far better to have the first kind

of nation. Undoubtedly this would be

true—if we admitted the hypothesis.

But it is precisely the hypothesis that

we cannot admit. If we encounter, in

the streets of the city, a man whose

pockets bulge with revolvers, we are

entitled to presume that he means

no good to his neighbors. While it

is clear that, in the ultimate sense,

moral disarmament alone avails, mat-

erial disarmament may be taken as a

token of moral disarmament.

There are in Europe today nations

which maintain armies which appear

greater than their reasonable needs;

and although they profess their pacif-

ism, we cannot but judge them in ac-

cordance with outward signs. The

argument which is based upon the

superiority of moral over material

disarmament is used sophistically to

excuse delay in the approach to a

genuine disarmament scheme. Of

course there must be moral disarmament;

but one of the proofs will be

material disarmament.

## Slow To Bar Gas

There is, as we may thus see, a

good deal of loose thinking on this

subject. At Fribourg-en-Brisgau it

was shown that the production of

toxic gas singularly increases. Very

few powers have ratified the 1925

protocol concerning the prohibition

of such gases. France, Venezuela

and Liberia for some time stood

alone, Austria, Italy and Russia

have since adhered to the conven-

tion.

Other nations intimate that they

prefer to wait. In the meantime there

are accusations even against those

who have agreed to the interdiction

—notably Russia. In Germany there

have been significant incidents. The

airplane is the principal instrument

of chemical warfare. Recent figures

(published in France) give 1615

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commercial aircraft which are capa-

ble of rapid transformation.

Against the utilization of airplanes

there is no adequate defense. That

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Other nations intimate that they

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fine, which is 47,856 ounces less than

in 1927. The decrease applies to all

states.

In Victoria the amount won was

less by 4521 ounces than in 1927,

and the New South Wales yield fell



# Fashions and Dressmaking

## Encouraging the Amateur Seamstress

"NATIONAL Sewing Week" is announced for the five days from April 15 to 20, these dates having been decided upon by the National Costume Art Association of New York as most favorable for the many different interests included in the schedule. Replies to a questionnaire sent to a large number of prominent retailers, manufacturers, trade associations, women's clubs and other organizations, indicated the timeliness of such a campaign and promised wide co-operation.

The chief objectives are to promote

**Now \$1** The remainder of this edition of "Without Chart or Pattern"

By MABEL HOBSON BURNS

A Little Book of Chautauque lectures tells completely how to cut garments without chart or pattern. Letters from satisfied purchasers.

MRS. MABEL BURNS  
120 WEST FIRST  
JOPLIN, MO.



### Kickernick

BLOOMERS  
Made without any unsightly bunching material between the legs or at the knees.

Freedom of motion and perfect comfort are provided for by extra back length.

In changing from an upright to an extreme bending or to a sitting position, the back of the human figure lengthens eight inches.

Kickernicks provide for this increased body length with added length in the back of each garment—a method which insures perfect comfort.

WRITE FOR BROCKET

WINGET KICKERNICK CO.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

CANADIAN KICKERNICK CO.  
London, Ontario



## Keep Homes Bright with FULLER FURNITURE POLISH

which you will especially want to see when the Fuller Man calls with his wide variety of time and labor saving brushes. A little goes a long way.

To get Fuller Service before the next regular call of your Fuller Man, phone local Fuller Brush Co. branch or write the Hartford, Conn., factory.

**FULLER BRUSHES**

not only the economic but the aesthetic values of a wing and to encourage interest in sewing education in schools and in homes. The sport motive will also be introduced by local tests of sewing skill, judged in relation both to workmanship and speed, with an award given to the winner of the contest. There will also be various direct efforts made to stimulate interest in modern fabrics and knowledge regarding their uses. This information is scheduled to be disseminated in entertaining ways, especially by some of the great manufacturers of fabrics. Promotional work for cotton, it is said, will be in the nature of a film, illustrating the processes in the production of cotton prints, from the raw material to the finished product, ending with a style film showing more stars wearing dresses made in a fashion contest, the titles to the pictures including the name of the material used, the yardage and the total cost of the finished garment.

### Dainty Woollen Fabrics

The Pageant of the Golden Pleece has been planned to promote interest in wool, particularly the lightweight wools in high colors, now so varied and so modish for fashionable use. It is said that many women have no conception of the delicacy and beauty of the new wools or the fact that this type of cloth is actually loomed in this country and available over the counter as well as in ready-made garments. Many of the shops are arranging fabric fashion shows, with manikins wearing costumes of the fabrics described and on exhibition. A popular publicity feature is to have the fashion editor of a local paper introduce the models and discuss the important angles of the current mode, dwelling especially on the merits of home dressmaking.

This movement to arouse interest in sewing is particularly fortunate at this time, as garments of the so-called "dressmaker" type are considered specially smart. While such garments include all manner of soft trimming details and becoming touches of color, they often present no actual difficulty, unless neat hand sewing be so considered. Fabrics are so light in weight, so delightful as to color and so easy of manipulation that they are often their own best advertisement. Another feature indicating that this revival of sewing interest is opportune is the prominence accorded the new

featherweight woollens, which are almost identical in design and treatment with silk, crepe and even sheer fabrics of the georgette type. Even the amateur can undertake, with every assurance of success, a dress of this kind. The popularity ofingham is another style trend of interest to the home dressmaker.

### Special Features

Stores that offer a cutting and fitting service and those that conduct dressmaking courses from time to time are arranging special features for National Sewing Week, with a

## Flowers Blossom on Gowns

By LILLIAN PRUSSING

A PLEA from women of France to women of America, which has been voiced from time to time to help restore the industries for which French women are famous, has a response in the vogue for flowers which appears in connection with a more feminine type of dress.

The use and value of flowers in dress are illustrated in the latest costumes for morning, afternoon and evening. The designers of such models endorse the charm of a flower, the smartly dressed woman might choose a boutonniere of leather of one sort or another. Small button-hole flowers are made of suede in beige, tan and green, with leaves of

green. The styles travel from morning to evening, the type of dress with its floral garniture grows softer and more ornate, and the evening costume is one of sheer or supple fabric with flowers that harmonize and complete the picture. Among these are the fragile orchids of silk in white and pink and pale mauve; roses of tulle and soft silk in greens and beiges with taffeta leaves outlined on velvet; and large poppies of crepe-de-chine in delicate pastel shades. Char-



Pinchot  
Interesting Hat by Tappé, Black With Large White Flower.

trouse, mauve, pale blue and rose pansies are arranged in long trailers, and morning glories are combined in the same manner. Flowers of stiffened chiffon, painted and sprinkled, will be worn the coming summer with evening gowns of tulle and the new stiffened sheer fabrics. One most intriguing garniture for evening is the

cluster and delicately trailing spray of French flowers in which with rare taste many colors are combined.

The distinctive novelties in costume and military flowers are roses and violets of stiffened lace in delicate shades for evening, and field flowers of colored lace for midsummer. Some of these stiffened flowers are painted and stenciled and others are made of linen with petals scalloped with velvet.

Flowers are to be used on hats as a part of the design and with restraint, as illustrated by the latest models from Reboux, Agnes, Georgette, Suzanne and Mary, Marguerite et Léonie, Lewis, Tappé, Le Monier and Louison.

Harold Stein  
Chartreuse Chiffon Dress From Lord & Taylor, Worn With Violet Hat and Muff, by La Mode Chez Tappé.

All-Around Household Roll

Hundreds of thousands of housewives regularly buy KVP Shelf and Lining Paper because of its very good quality and reasonable price. Buy a big roll and learn the many ways this handy, clean, and sanitary paper can help, and more fittingly do common everyday work for you. It is not just ordinary shelf paper, it is an all-around Household Roll with many culinary uses, good for wrapping packages and excellent for drawings, rough layouts, etc., used wherever a large sheet is desired.

Try your grocer, stationer, hardware, department store, drug store or general merchant first; if they cannot serve you, we will pay the parcel post.

Mention this advertisement when ordering, and get a Miracle Paper Dish Rag with interesting samples free for you and your friends.

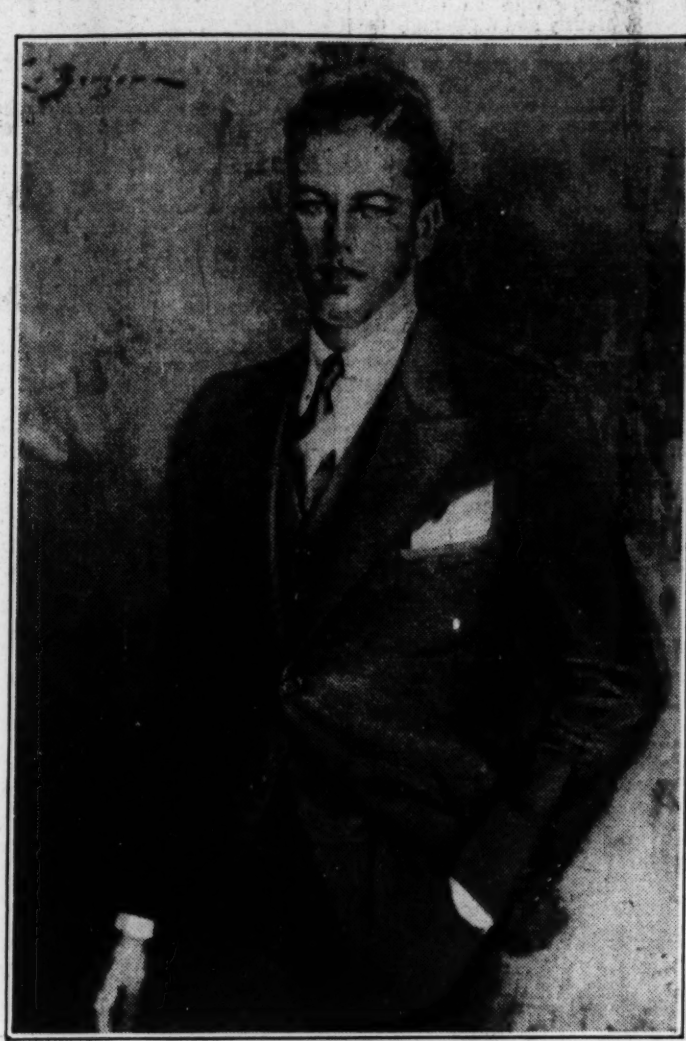
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.

**KOZAK**

The dry Wash cloth

view to attracting more patronage to these departments and also increasing the sale of fabrics and dressmaking accessories. Graduates of these sewing classes are said to be good future customers of fabric departments, as they will naturally shop in the store where they learned to sew.

Women who do their own sewing, as a rule, work in advance of the season and are familiar with general fashion trends as featured in women's magazines and on the woman's pages of daily papers. The stimulus of National Sewing Week will encourage such women to get their summer wardrobe out of the way before the vacation period begins, which naturally brings other interests.



This Photograph is Reproduced From an Oil Painting in a Series Made by Le Berger to Depict Correct Dress for Men.

## Well-Dressed Man

THERE are certain things in line and color that, if known and practiced, will apparently change a person's build. Almost all women practice these arts, but men are less likely to do so.

A man may appear taller and more slender than he is by selecting smooth materials with fine vertical stripes, or, better still, no pattern at all. His coat should be single-breasted, so it can be worn open, showing the full length of the leg. The lapels must be long and narrow. The shoulders require no padding, or at least very little. He should avoid large designs.

At the other extreme, the tall man wishing to gain breadth should select coarse, patterned weaves. His coat should be double-breasted, his shoulders padded, and the lapels of his coat medium to wide. Since it is the fashion to wear the coat buttoned with one button, nonchalantly, he may do that and so add desired breadth.

The colors a man selects for his suits depend, of course, upon his complexion, figure and individual preferences. To be well dressed, men do not have to wear the colors featured each season. To be sure, each season does bring new colors, and many fashionable men incorporate them in their wardrobes, but most men wisely select the standard dark hues and obtain variety of effect in other ways.

The cut of the suit is of supreme importance. A man should thoroughly know his type and, if possible, should employ a good tailor.

White linen is always correct. Against a dark suit it achieves a desirable effect of crispness and cleanliness. Despite the popularity of colored linen for sports wear, white maintains its prestige.

Another article of apparel which a man selects with care is his collar. There, again, he has to consider his type and the style best suited to his face and, additionally, take into consideration the style of the collar in vogue. Just now, a fairly wide collar, less stiff than its predecessor, is in favor. A dress collar recommended for men with thin faces and long necks has unusually wide sharp wings to broaden the effect.

A man who takes pride in dressing well but unobtrusively is very particular about his ties. They provide the accent to his ensemble and should, for that reason, be chosen

with great care. If a tie is too bright it eclipses or vulgarizes a man's personality. Styles in ties change quickly. Men can detect an old-fashioned design in a tie as quickly as women can in a frock. At one time, wide stripes are fashionable; at another, only narrow stripes are worn. It is wise, therefore, to buy only a few ties at a time. Just now, many styles are in favor: plain moiré and regimental stripes have been in the lead. Spring is beginning to introduce the Persian designs, and one may predict geometric patterns. Tie pins are now out of favor.

Reports say, "Women are making men style-conscious," and "Women's colors become popular with men." Be that as it may, there is one conception men have borrowed directly from the feminine world of fashions, the ensemble idea. As specifically as a word can, it describes the effect desired by the man who would be so well dressed as to be unobtrusive—his clothes expressing harmony of color and unity of line expressive of his personality.

## Handling Hat Brims

CARELESS handling of soft felt and delicate straw hats is said to be the cause of more damage than almost any amount of ordinary wear and tear. This is particularly true at this time when the small close-fitting hats are pulled into place, usually with the tips of the fingers, until the desired outline is secured as a frame for the face. Too often, even in trying on hats at the milliner's, a customer with pointed fingernails is ruthless, and the mark of each point of contact is plainly visible and sometimes cannot be removed. These distinct stains in the felt soon develop into a noticeable imperfection, and the sale of the hat is impossible. The same is true of the delicate edges of fabric straw hats.

So serious have been the results of such careless handling of these soft-edged little hats that the millinery department of one large shop, with each hat delivered incloses a card on which is printed the following caution:

Notice

This hat has left our store in perfect condition. You can conserve the wear of your hat by avoiding the contact of your fingernails on the brim in putting your hat on and taking it off. This constant pressure will have serious effects for which we cannot be responsible.

It is said that this warning has done much to decrease complaints of so-called "imperfect" goods and has made a noticeable difference in the treatment of hats as tried on by customers. Many times recently the person selling the hat has been asked just how to handle the brim in order to avoid the possibility of damage, and in other ways interest in the careful treatment of hats has been indicated. Salespeople are always trained to have only the cushioned part of the fingers come in contact with the brim and carefully to avoid contact with sharp fingernails. Some of the new and most fashionable straw hats are brittle and easily punctured, so that skill in handling them is as important as with the delicate felts.

## Combs in New Designs

A pair of ornamental "tuck combs" is another item of the fashionable costume jewelry ensemble. These convenient little objects are much like the old-time side combs, though more elaborate and designed to be differently placed. They are usually of tortoiseshell or amber, according to the shade of the wearer's hair, and are set with mock jewels to correspond with the necklace, bracelets, pins and rings worn at the time. Their name is most descriptive, as they literally tuck up the irregular edges of the growing bob and are also used to place either in one's natural chignon or an artificial one. They are in high favor for dressy afternoon wear at home and also are well suited to complete an evening coiffure.

## Petticoats in a New Role

SINCE nothing can be done to make women wear long skirts, clever designers have devised a trick whereby extra material may be added to a frock in spite of madame's edict. Lace petticoat flounces, accordingly, display themselves from beneath a skirt.

This vogue of adding a dainty lingerie touch lends itself with special grace to the robe de style, and fulfills as well the desire of manufacturers for the utilization of more material. At the beginning of the winter, the new bouffant models displayed long, flowing skirts. Not winning entire approval, alterations were devised which brought styles more into harmony with the American woman's preference for knee-lengths. The uneven hemline was the result of this compromise, chiffon dresses achieving this suggestion of rags by airy panels of self-material floating on the side or in the back of a frock to form a semitrain. In the more formal robes de style, the skirts were cut high in front, but touched the floor behind.

Now the newest frocks show a flounce of fine lace or tulle where formerly they were short. Dresses which achieve the uneven hemline by draping at the side, also show this lingerie touch of lace.

Sometimes this feminine bit of daintiness does not display itself merely where the dress is short. It becomes a part of the frock and reveals its white froth of lace or tulle through unexpected ingenious openings in the skirt. An example of this was seen in one robe de style which had wide slashes in the skirt, the deepest one reaching to the waist, the other two on either side of the front slash, slightly above the knees. Through such slashes the petticoat of lace, lace-trimmed chiffon or tulle is revealed.

Skirts being of great importance, it is only logical, according to fashion's cycle, that sleeves should also develop along interesting lines. The very fact that summer clothes are to be more sleeveless than "sleeved," will only serve to place a special emphasis on sleeves when they do appear.

They show a definite attempt at fullness, achieved by slashes and panels. The lingerie touch is added by having the plain material end four or five inches above the wrist. From there the sleeve is a full flounce of lace matching the collar or vestee.

Another unusual treatment of a sleeve was seen in a coat model from Ardans. The sleeve of plain material was slashed to the elbow to reveal the prim sleeve of the accompanying silk frock.

## Avoiding Stains

The stain sometimes made on neck or wrist by costume jewelry may be averted in many cases if the two surfaces of the ornament are washed in warm soapwater to which a few drops of household ammonia have been added. They should then be rinsed in cold water and polished with a dry cloth.

## PURE SILK Full Fashioned HOSIERY

Service Weight at Wholesale Prices

3 pairs for \$3.75

Regular Retail Price \$5.00

Will gladly send you a box on approval. Send no money. Mention COLORED and SIZES desired. Keep one week. Compare with any hosiery you can buy if perfectly satisfied. If not, return the box and we will refund your money.

If you desire to EARN YOUR OWN HOSIERY by a simple, congenial method, write us for full particulars. We have a plan. NOT FOR AGENTS.

**Le Breton Knitting Mills**

163 Greene St., New York City

## All the rich, mellow goodness of golden-ripe grain

WHEAT, the world's best food—this is the source of Postum's goodness. For this famous drink is made entirely from whole wheat and bran—these two, blended and roasted and slightly sweetened. No wonder Postum is the delightful, wholesome drink it is! No wonder millions of families prefer it to any other mealtime drink!

Try Postum! Try it for thirty days! You'll like its tempting, tangy aroma. And you'll like its rich, distinctive flavor. A flavor unlike that of any other drink you've ever tasted!

Your grocer has Postum in two forms—Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup, and Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. Both cost much less than most other mealtime drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today—serve it at breakfast tomorrow!

**Postum**

The Adams Manufacturing Co. Inc.

(Established 1829)

31-33 East 32nd Street, NEW YORK

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What Every Woman Knows

Is that facial cotton is economical, protects towels, saves laundry, is easy of disposal and much cleaner. THE ADAMS FACIAL COTTON de LUXE is the finest facial cotton that can be manufactured. Fluffy, light, downy balls of exquisite softness to wash the baby, or remove cream from the face of its mother or sister. Put up in attractive boxes which add a touch of charm to any dressing table.

If your local department store does not carry ADAMS FACIAL COTTON de LUXE, send 25 cents (5 cents additional for postage) for this lovely 2 ounce package and we will fill your order.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## "Take It Or Leave It"

Sir Edmund Hornby: An Autobiography.

London: Constable, 18s. net.

EDMUND HORNBY on many occasions showed his own lack of ambition and the knack of hanging round the doors of great men in order to achieve it. We suppose he was thinking of the high prizes of the diplomatic service. But he had at least two rare qualities: a temperamental worthiness of the interesting life he led and the ability to be his own biographer.

His was a mediocrity which had been furnished by travel rather than by books; worldly—but not cynical—in a fashion that was at once caustic and modest, prejudiced but humane. If he did not profess to be a saint, he was certainly no hypocrite. His virtues and his failings, neither of which he has the egotism to obtrude unduly upon the reader, sprang from an almost ingenuous impartiality. He was an admirable man for holding the scales evenly balanced; he made a wise judge and shared in the peculiar humorous dryness of judges. It was one of the paradoxes of his character—a token of his honesty, or more accurately, of the objectivity of his outlook, rather than of an exalted rightness—that he should be outspokenly scornful of reformers, though he was, by occupation, a reformer himself. As a paradox also that, although undecidably skeptical, in matters of religion and with no love of missionaries, for instance, he should write, standing on the Mount of Olives, reverent lines of tribute to the Christianity of Jesus which would do credit to the most devout.

As an example of his rapid and objective manner and of the salted style in which his story is told, the paragraph describing his courtship and marriage could not be improved upon:

"As luck would have it, whilst on a Saturday-to-Monday trip to Weybridge on the Thames . . . I pulled out of the river a young lady who had fallen out of a punt. She had a huge crinoline on, so that I acted as a sort of 'tug,' and being a girl of pluck, I had little difficulty in getting her ashore, and as I felt pretty confident I could earn my bread and cheese married her and settled down in a cottage at Weybridge for which I paid £20 a year."

That is the "take-it-or-leave-it" fashion of the whole book.

The earlier chapters describe his education, "sentimentally" and otherwise, in Germany, Portugal and Spain, and his impetuous years in London at the Bar. These pages are a great deal livelier than those of the horde of reminiscence writers who cut their teeth in this way. Then succeeds a picture of the Levant and finally the British official who appeared to the British official of the nineteenth century. Hornby is no peacock remembering the stately and dreary diplomatic avenues he has spread his tail in. Nor is his book a long list of social functions and forgotten names. The picture he gives of that romantic life in Constantinople is vivid and evokes memories of Kingslake. Hornby does not rise to Kingslake's splendours on the Levant—and ultimately in China—that almost comic opera Ottoman Empire.

Hornby's mission to Constantinople was concerned with the legal business, but it broke him in to a lifetime's warfare with Oriental legal corruption. He admired the Turk in many ways but had no illusions about him and bluntly held that the sooner he was completely out of Europe the better for everyone.

It fell to Hornby to reform the organization of the judicial branch of the British Consular services on the Levant—and ultimately in China—and to correct the scandalous abuses. The service was largely in the hands

of Levantines, and Hornby, who had an eye for character and the bizarre situation, tells the most absorbing stories about his work and the people he met on his horseback journeys about these countries. He seems to have succeeded, and he pays a tribute to the support of the very Lord Stratford, then Ambassador at the Porte.

Lord Stratford was a fine crusty, autocratic diplomat of the old school. He raged like an Oriental potentate and acted most of the time without orders from headquarters. He would have been the terror of a modern democratic government; indeed, he could never have worked under one. He refused to negotiate by intrigue but would state baldly what he meant, and the Turk soon appreciated that nothing would move him from his

position. Hornby characteristically began his friendship with this awesome personage with an explosive interview, bluntly and deliciously described.

Hornby held equally strong opinions about the Chinese, but his instinct for justice was as strong as his prejudice. In China, as Supreme Judge of the Consular Courts, he was bold enough to imprison an English sea captain for unjustly whipping some coolies, in the face of strong opposition of the white colony; and more than once he tried cases in which his own safety was endangered by his decision. His autobiography is not, however, a sensational book, but it is frank, vivid, humorous without being facetious. His knotty, fibrous character stands out on every page. It is rarely that we read an autobiography which has as few tedious stretches as this one, rarely too that we find one with so little pomposity.

V. S. P.

## "THE EXQUISITE TRAGEDY"



Jacket Design for the "Intimate Life of John Ruskin," by Amabel Williams-Ellis (Cape; Doubleday, Doran).

## Babbitt, Humanized

Dodsworth, by Sinclair Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50.

EUROPE has done Mr. Sinclair Lewis, no less than Mr. Samuel Dodsworth, good. Travel and residence abroad have done more than enable this writer to enrich his books with pictures of London, Paris, Rome and Berlin; they have given him a more just perspective of the United States. Dodsworth is sufficiently Babbittish, but he is not merely a butt for scoffers. And the author has discovered, too, that expatriate Americans, and even those glamorous personages, real Europeans, may have their feet in the mud.

Dodsworth has spent his life in making motorcars. In his middle age

his business is bought out by a large corporation. Now Dodsworth, although Yale was to him a place where one played football and Zenith a city where one made good, was not a bad fellow. When his wife dragged him off to Europe he went along humbly enough, but without leaving his horse sense at home.

Fran was dazzled. She was prepared to bow down to anything if it were the European tag. Pretending to admire culture, she was admiring herself. Fashion, not art, concerned her, and an opportunity to shine. This new Babbitt shows up rather well in Europe because he is content to be himself. But the business man's wife earns the scorn which formerly was heaped on the business man. Mr. Lewis probably does not expect us to believe that all American business men's wives are like that.

"Dodsworth" marks both a return to Mr. Lewis's earlier manner and an advance upon it. "Mantray" was an interlude. "The Man Who Knew Coolidge" was a feeble echo of "Main Street" and "Babbitt." Mr. Lewis's other recent books showed a lack of restraint deplorable in one who had given evidence of discernment as a critic of American society. In "Dodsworth" he has picked up the mantle and is wearing it with some dignity. The ratio of sneers to sympathy is getting smaller. When compassion wholly replaces contempt in his writing, he will be a greater artist.

L. A. S.

## Wild Apple Harvest

Back to Stay, by Jonathan Leonard.

New York: Viking, \$2.50.

THE story of the way Jonathan Leonard's first novel found publication is of the kind one dreams about. After finishing the book when he was past 50, Leonard sent it, without success, to two or three publishers, and then decided to publish it himself. He procured a small job press, set the type by hand, and printed four pages at a time. Then he learned to make a hand-bound 100 copies. One of these reached the Viking Press, the editors were impressed and accepted it for publication. Mr. Leonard is a native of Cape Cod, a graduate of Harvard, a teacher and has amused himself with painting landscapes and portraits.

The unusual novel of this scholar and artistic son of Cape Cod has produced a complete revolution in the life of the kind of human life together with a record of an ingrowing country village. He has set his story back in the "Superstitious Seventies," partly because the country toward the more distinctive, then, partly, perhaps, out of courtesy to the town as it is. For his picture is not flattering.

River Bend is as much a character as the people who inhabit it. In fact, it is second in interest only to old Zenas Wardon, ex-captain, a domineering, conscience-ridden, practical fanatic. There are other Wardons, sons and daughters of old Zenas, especially his younger son, Dix, and Dix's son Ezra, who by the code of River Bend and old Zenas must never be acknowledged as Dix's son. The list of characters is large, and they are a strange congress of folk, strangely presented.

For Mr. Leonard tells his story mainly by means of conversation or dramatized soliloquy written without quotation marks—though for the reader's benefit he does bookend each speech by a long dash. When there is no one else to talk he uses a kind of Greek chorus consisting of the village blacksmith and his three so-called assistants. Thus he introduces Dix Wardon coming back from the city to River Bend, rejected by his father, staying on in the bewildering and disapproval of the town. We see Dix vacillating between the light-living Esther and Ruth, the mother of Ezra. We see Ruth yearning over Ezra and forever refusing her companionship by the relentless Zenas. We see Dix, maligned, tarred and feathered, and then transformed into the village hero. The slight thread of this story appears against a dark background of fanaticism. Inertia, where only old Zenas stands out as a dynamic hero, fierce, imaginative, uncompromising. Old Zenas, plotting, manipulating, trying to reconcile conscience and his own desires, and when he is beaten claiming his defeat as a victory.

Along the beach, the roads and the curious twisting paths of River Bend move the people of the community old and inbred that it breaks out in strange, small cruelties and wrong-headedness. "River Bend hasn't any name for high spirits," says an outsider. "It's not an appreciative place. Even the circus people didn't care to try it again." Yet Dix Gordon came back to stay, though before he could stay he had to prove himself. He was not only the town hero, but to old Zenas, who in his heart loved Dix best of all his children.

Mr. Leonard does not wholly dislike the ways of River Bend, in spite

of his acid criticism. The River Bendians have their own brand of humor and in writing about them Mr. Leonard reproduces the geniality of their speech and invests it with a stuff kind of beauty, like that of the twisted old apple orchard behind Zenas Wardon's house.

The book does not classify. For that reason, if for no other, readers,

## A Good Ammunition Wagon

The Travels and Settlements of Early Man, by T. S. Foster. London: Benn, 21s. net.

MR. FOSTER entertains an exalted opinion of the duties and capacity of the white man in his relation to the "backward races" of the world. In his introductory chapter he traces the development from the Ionian school of philosophers through Aristotle to the sense of the unity and continuity of human history, until in the venerable Siede he finds implicit the proposition that the happiness of the future may be rendered more certain by an examination of those forces that have made for happiness in the past. But if it is possible for the past of a people to teach its present, it is no less possible for one people to teach another, a thesis which Mr. Foster, in the subsequent part of his book, supports with innumerable facts from the primitive history of mankind.

But if the white peoples are to fulfill adequately their duties to their less progressive neighbors it is necessary for them to realize the great historic differences by which other races are distinguished from them, lest they should fall into the error of trying to force upon these races without sufficient modification a civilization suited neither to their needs nor to their experience. Mr. Foster finds the immediate justification both of anthropology and of his book in the fact that their study will give the information necessary to preserve us from this mistake.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Foster, realizing clearly that the races of mankind vary so much in aptitudes and experience, ascribes their differences principally to geographical causes. The theory of the paramount influence of geography upon character and history is not by any means a novelty; if we remember rightly, this was the creed, let me say, of the great historic differences by which other races are distinguished from them, lest they should fall into the error of trying to force upon these races without sufficient modification a civilization suited neither to their needs nor to their experience. Mr. Foster finds the immediate justification both of anthropology and of his book in the fact that their study will give the information necessary to preserve us from this mistake.

## Etherege as Diplomatist

The Letterbook of Sir George Etherege, edited by Sylvia A. C. Krey.

Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$7.50.

THE curious documents relating to Sir George Etherege's life, which have been in the British Museum for nearly a century, were utilized by Lord Macaulay and again, after the lapse of several decades, by Sir Edmund Gosse, in whose "Seventeenth Century Studies" it is the first modern effort to estimate the value of the works of the earliest of the Restoration dramatists. Following Gosse,

especially reviewers, are going to say a good deal about it in their effort to place it. It is easy enough to pick flaws in it, to find incongruities and obscurities. Such treatment hardly seems profitable, for Jonathan Leonard is not a young writer, testing his strength and experimenting. He is a man, casting his mature reflections in the form that best suits his way of thinking. The flavor is unusual, and for our own part, one that we would not miss. It is like biting into a rusty-yellow wild apple on an October day.

W. K. R.

## In English Hexameters

Virgil: The Georgics in English Hexameters, by C. W. Brodribb. London: Ernest Benn, 12s. 6d. net.

JOHN DRYDEN, who translated them, called the "Georgics" "the best poem of the best poet." Probably most people nowadays prefer the "Æneid," and Homer, to make no comparisons outside the classics and the epic, is universally ranked above Virgil. But Dryden was a great critic and he understood Virgil as well as he loved him. His versions are finer work than is always realized, at once smooth, various and vigorous, as his best poetry always is. And certainly the "Georgics," however we appraise them, are a remarkable achievement, the one really great poem in all literature dealing didactically and in detail with agricultural practice, as opposed to the idealized pastoral, in which field Virgil had peers if not superiors. They have their tedious passages, perhaps, but they are full of beauties.

There were translators of Virgil before Dryden, and there have been many since. Most of them have used either the heroic couplet or blank verse. Mr. Brodribb, the latest of a long line of translators, has chosen the hexameter in favor of the hexameter itself. To write English hexameters which shall not seem strained and artificial is notoriously hard; probably the man who has done it most successfully is Charles Kingsley. Nor has Mr. Brodribb altogether overcome the difficulties. Although he claims that "only by the interplay of quantity and the natural stress accent can variety exhibited by Latin hexameters be preserved," the fact remains that the

English language is not naturally amenable to quantitative scansion. To give a couple of lines picked at random:

Then sledges and heavy drags and ground-rakes weary to handle.

There the three little words "then" and the two "ands" have to be scanned as long syllables.

Again, in:

Me first and chiefest may those sweet Muses, in whose train,

"whose" is a long syllable and has to be stressed more heavily than "train," though the relations would be the reverse if the phrase occurred in prose or in purely accentual verse.

The result of this is that Mr. Brodribb's lines are not very easy to read. Indeed, one often finds it necessary to read them more than once before discovering the scansion intended, which produces an effect very different from the smooth flow of Virgil. Moreover, the prevalence of monosyllables in English makes a frequency of spondee inevitable, with a constant succession of stressed syllables instead of the alternative of light and heavy to which we are accustomed.

Nevertheless Mr. Brodribb's translation is a good one. It is very close to the original, and if some of Virgil's subtleties are missed, being indeed untranslatable, that real feeling for country life and its sights and sounds and savors, which Virgil, polished product of a polished age though he was, had in such good measure, is rendered in full. This book has been beautifully printed at the Westminster Press, and is decorated with some effective small woodcuts by Miss Maud Reed-Cooper.

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## Books in Brief Review

Harvey Baum, A Study of the Agricultural Revolution, by Edward S. Mead and Bernhard Ostroek (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, \$2) deals with the difficulties, basically economic and social, that have pressed so heavily upon American agriculture since the World War. A Philadelphia professor of finance might be expected to express the hard view of economic determinism, that the thing must work itself out. Edward S. Mead takes that view and supports it with one of the most substantial studies that have been published of the fundamental farm problem. The best thing that politics can do for the farmer is to leave him to work out his own salvation, and the economist who speaks from a practical background of 15 years' ownership of a farm that he admits was at all times a business failure. It is more usual to find farm owners with such experience urging some plan of "farm relief." Professor Mead would have none of them.

Professor Mead's counter is director of the national farm school at Doylestown, Pa. He is the significant statistician on unit costs, farm prices and farm income. It is remarkable that in a book by a farm school director and a professor who

sought a farm home for his growing family there is no intimation of regret at their prediction of swift transition for a vast number of American farm families from country to city life. If they recognize any social value in the millions of independent family enterprises by which American farms have been operated, they have not said so in this book.

George W. Cable: His Life and Letters, by Lucy Leffingwell Cable Bikle. (New York: Scribner, \$3.50) is named as thoughtfully as it is written. It is, truly, the life and letters of Mrs. Bikle's famous father, her material, so carefully studied and analyzed, correlated and fitted together that there is perfect continuity of thought and action—no mean task—even when there seems chronological confusion. Those who love this author (of New Orleans birth and upbringing, and of New England adoption), because of the stories he has written will be glad to know something of the man, and of the boy who undertook the support of a widowed mother and younger sisters and brothers; who went away to war and returned to his old position in the counting house, who reviewed books, wrote stories, found editors who praised and others who blamed. One shares it all with him, and shares with him the old-time friends of New Orleans; of Boston; of Charleston, and Cambridge, where "in Gov. Claflin's most homelike home," he awaited the coming of Mr. Whittier and Mr. Beecher to dinner.

Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere, by Charles Evans Hughes (Princeton: Princeton University Press, \$1.75) is a collection of lectures on Pan-American affairs. A lesser man might well have been dogmatic concerning some of the points with which Mr. Hughes deals in this brief yet surprisingly comprehensive discussion. Mr. Hughes is not dogmatic. Yet he is positive. He has definite opinions and convictions on all important questions, and does not hesitate to express them. The firmness of his position is equaled only by the fairness and equanimity of his judgments. The official position of the Department of State of the United States is made perfectly clear, and its interpretation of most points generally defended.

## Preface to a History

The History of the Privy Council, by Sir Almeric Fitzroy, K. G. B. K. C. V. O.

London: Murray, 21s. net.

THE history of the British Privy Council has never been adequately written. Professor Baldwin Brown has an admirable monograph on the Council in medieval times, and Mr. Turner has recently published two large volumes on its history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but apart from a brilliant paper by Professor Pollard in the English Historical Review there is no satisfactory account of the Privy Council under the Tudors. Sir Almeric Fitzroy has traced its story from the earliest days down to the present time, but he cannot feel that he has altogether made good our historical deficiencies in this particular field. He has interesting chapters on "conciliatory machinery," and gives amusing illustrations of the work of the Star Chamber; but he is unable to rely too much on secondary authorities, and is at times misleading.

Sir Almeric's story of the Star Chamber reveals his characteristic virtues and defects. His narrative is clear and succinct (no mean achievement considering the involved nature of the subject); but at times he achieves this lucidity and brevity at a greater expense to accuracy than is desirable in a work of serious and instructive history, as the publishers declare this book to be. Two illustrations will be enough to make this clear. In his account Sir Almeric Fitzroy does not make even a passing reference to Professor Pollard's thesis that the Act of 1487, which the Long Parliament considered to have founded the Court, was not in any

way connected with the Star Chamber. Yet Pollard is too important a historian to be ignored when writing on the Tudor period. Later on the author of this study of the Council gives the impression that the condemnation of Pryne Bastwick, which Burton aroused bitter hatred against the Star Chamber, and that Clarendon sternly denounced the action. As a matter of fact, the punishment of Pryne, savage though it was, was a just and salutary lesson; the only actual complaint came from the upper classes, who felt that their privileges were in danger when, in the words of DeWes, they saw that neither Pryne nor Bastwick, nor the infamous loss of free him from the condemnation of Clarendon, was a condemnation of the sufferers, not of their sentence; they have written a "preface" and sections in "and London, by receiving them with acclamation, shows itself 'the sink of all ill-humours of the Kingdom.'"

In writing this book Sir Almeric Fitzroy has achieved some success, but we feel that the analytical work on the Privy Council has still to come.

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Black Beard" was a pirate and changed his shirt the first Sunday of each month, and "Buried Treasure" is still the story of the adventurous seeker after Spanish gold! "Nassau Medley," "Folk Tales and Songs," and "Island Secrets" tell of the manners and customs of today; the author here writes sympathetically of the Negro population.

One curious fact brought out by Mr. Curry is that the flamingo is the national bird of the Bahamas; and the description of a flamingo fight by Elgin Forsyth in his position as Warden on Andros is enough to warrant a trip to the islands, were there little else there to attract the visitor: "I shall not soon forget the end of a perfect day among the marshes. . . There, outlined against the evening sky, floated a wonderful, rosy cloud. The sun had slipped behind the palms in the west and even as I looked the thing was no longer a cloud; as by magic it became a pillar of flame, a mighty, rushing, palpitating mass, which as it swept grandly by mid a thunder of wings burst into a wild clangor of clarion notes—and was gone. Slowly the flame faded, melting into the tender blues and greens of the eastern horizon, till it became but a wisp of crimson flame, blown into the heart of a sunset."

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## THE HOME FORUM

The Lake of the Four Cantons

## The Black Republic

TO THE accompaniment of wind and rain, the rooks are making their spring music, if music it should be called. The dark and fearful side of music it has been called. Yet the pleasantest sounds are not always the most tuneful. Much depends upon association, with what memories the sounds have been linked.

If, for instance, the noise of rooks was part of the accompaniment of living in some old home of our childhood, their harsh notes may seem sweeter than almost any other bird music.

The rooks start their activities long before the season is opened. They glimpse the dawn of the year before most birds, which may be due, as Alpha of the Plough suggests, to the birds' habit of living in the top story of the tree.

In our village in the North of England, they return each year to the tall trees by the side of an old grammar school. The building is still there, but the classrooms are forsaken. Time has brought many changes, the rooks remain. They still keep to their old nesting trees, for rooks have strong hereditary attachments to their ancestral haunts in the tree tops. It is strange that rooks are so often found near old schools or in the neighborhood of vicarages and churches. Is it a claim to knowledge or to virtue on Master Rook's part? Have they a preference for an intellectual or a religious environment? Master Rook, when he puts his sapient head on one side, has a resemblance to some ancient, black-robed pedagogue. At times he reminds one of a raucous-voiced, street-corner demagogue.

Certainly is a talkative fellow, and has learnt the art, not unknown in places where men talk, of being very loquacious without being very informative. Master Rook can talk at considerable length without saying much.

Concerning the cawing of rooks, Gilpin, that quaint old writer on New Forest, in England, considered it pleasing in concert. "Among all the sounds of animal nature," he wrote, "few are more pleasing than the cawing of rooks. The rook has but two or three notes, and when he attempts a solo, we cannot praise his song. But when he performs in concert, those notes, rough in themselves, being mixed with the notes of a multitude, have their sharp edges worn off and become very harmonious, especially when softened by the air."

On the other hand a more modern nature writer has suggested that Master Rook is best as a soloist, at least late in the season. No one, he says, who has then heard a solitary rook crooning and warbling to himself can doubt that he is a singing bird. Yet Bosworth Smith, who spoke with some authority on rooks, declared that while there are a few things that patience cannot accomplish in the world, it cannot make a rook sing! Evidently there is no unanimous opinion as to the rook's voice.

Master Rook is a comic fellow. In February he becomes something of a gallant. Like Browning's lover, he also seems to have two sides to his nature, one to face the world with, the other to show to some mademoiselle rook. Though he appears incapable enough of the finer graces of courtship, he somehow carries it off. A hen bird will sit on the edge of an old nest, says Dewar, while cock birds with solemn deportment gather round and bow and crane their necks toward her and raise, spread and flit their tails. It looks clumsy and absurd and there seems nothing to choose between them either in skill or plumage. These courting rooks seem as much alike as two peas in a sack, in voice and plumage and movement. How the hen manages to choose between such claimants is beyond us. Yet she does. Her eyes are evidently keener than ours. Presumably she knows much more about rook nature than we do.

The rooks repeatedly fly past my window in the nesting season, carrying material for their nests. Often enough a rook will drop its sticks, but makes no attempt at their rescue. He cuts his loss right away and goes back for more material. So in building, if any material falls to the ground, it remains there. There is often enough stuff beneath a rookery to build another nest. Master Rook is a wasteful builder—a careless and unthrifty fellow. Someone has spoken of his slatternly household arrangements. So they seem. Yet the nests are not without skill. They admirably serve their purpose. Their untidy appearance viewed from below is at least partly due to the mode of securing nests in position. They are seldom dislodged even in the strongest gale, nor do the branches among which they are placed often give way. The birds seem to know the trees most suitable for their purpose.

Rooks are sociable fellows. That is the secret of rookeries. They prefer society to solitude. They like to see a nest on this side of them and on that. They like to hear the cries of their neighbors all about them. Such proximity has its risks. The law of property is not rigidly defined among them. We call them thieves. But there are no ten commandments in a rookery. Possession and the strength to retain it there are not only nine-tenths of the law, it is the whole law. A foraging rook returning with building material is often challenged by some lie-in-wait who wants material, and who would rather contend for it from another than seek it for himself. There is many a fight in midair and many a stolen stick. Doubtless the roles change about, and the robber today is the robbed tomorrow. Often enough, while one bird forages, the bird's mate will stay at home to guard the nest.

February or early March ushers in a season of fascinating interests in these tree tops. For rookery is a village where many things less remote than the tree tops. One can study character up there—and not rook character alone.

One might conceivably learn some wisdom by diligently watching them. In any case I find many a welcome escape from crowding preoccupations by lifting my eyes to these trees. Our village would not be quite the same if the mirrored life it would have lost an authentic touch of nature. For one reason or another they would be greatly missed.

But a little while ago an old inhabitant told me he would trust the rooks more than any weather glass, as a weather guide. He thought little of weather glasses. As often as not, he said, he felt like taking his out of doors that it might look at the weather.

He was an out-of-door worker and had watched the rooks for years. If they are away in the morning, he said, even though it is wet, it is sure to become fine during the day. But if the birds are in the morning, the rookery in the morning, there is sure to be rain later. The rooks, he thought, knew. At all events he would miss them, and so should I, and not least because of those songs, which are no songs at all, yet which, heard in concert, and softened by the air, are one of spring's joys.

F. C. H.

Old Oak Furniture

The oak settle was frequent in the older farmhouse; a ponderous piece of furniture almost as solid as the house itself. It was a piece of furniture that in winter time when parting enclosing the great open wood fire and stopping draughts from the back. The eight-day clock in its tall case completed the main important pieces of furniture of the farmhouse living kitchen or that of the better class of labourer's cottage, or it might be a less costly twenty-four-hour clock, but still with a good weather glass. The cheap Dutch clock with its painted face was to be seen in some cottages.

Upstairs there would be at least one solid bed, either of oak or of commoner wood painted, with head and footboards paneled, and, perhaps, moulded. In a good farmhouse there was sure to be a handsome four-poster with curtains and top veneer. The wooden cradle of seveneenth century design was from a cottage; its solid head tells of the need of protection from draught; it has rockers and handles at both ends. Many a good old chest of drawers was in the farmhouse, and others found their way into cottages when oak furniture went out of fashion in better houses in favour of mahogany; the same influence accounts for the finding in cottages of the old oak Bible boxes that are now treasured by collectors.

Besides its good design, the old oak furniture owes something of its ornamental effect to the brass scutcheons of the drop handles and keyholes. Those for the keyholes admitted of a wide diversity of pattern; the ones for the drop handles had to follow a more general plan as indicated by the handle, but were much varied in detail. The later ones of the eighteenth century were of cast brass and are shown in some of the earliest of the tradesmen's pattern books—From "Old English Household Life," by GERTRUDE JETTIE DYKE.

Yet there is, Within an eagle's flight and less, a scene Still nobler if not fairer . . . That Sacred Lake withdrawn among the hills, Its depth of waters flanked as with a wall Built by the Giant-race before the flood; Where not a cross or chapel but inspires Holy delight, lifting our thoughts to God From God-like men—men in a barbarous age That dared assert their birth-right and displayed Deeds half-divine, returning good for ill;

## Vermeer

"THE Letter," painted by Johannes Vermeer of Delft, was one of the finest of the works by that master displayed at the Exhibition of Dutch Art shown at Burlington House, London. It is more somber as a whole than two similar subjects by him in the same room—the "Young Woman Reading a Letter," lent by Amsterdam, and "A Lady at the Virginals and a Gentleman" from Windsor Castle—but it is none the less attractive. The heavy curtains on the left, the dress of the maid, the corgie of the mistress, and the shadowed walls are all very quiet in color, in varying tones of what for want of a better term has been called olive-green, while the leaded glass of the window and the light curtain have a beautiful silvery quality. The gayer touches are found in the blue of the maid's apron, balanced by the blue seat of the chair in the foreground, and in the rich reds and browns of the Eastern rug thrown over the table. The eye is drawn at once to the principal figure by the bright, warm whites and delicate detail of her sleeves and head-dress. Her face is painted with the utmost breadth and simplicity, the shadows full of light.

A little lifelike touch, such as we are accustomed to expect from these Dutch masters, is found in the wallet and the red water thrown on the floor by the writer in her eager haste to answer her letter.

The signature, I. V. Meer (the I. V. M.), as a monogram, can be easily deciphered on the piece of paper which hangs over the edge of the table.

Stand for a short time in front of this picture and listen to the talk of the many hundreds who pass by, representing almost every variety of age, class and condition of thought. You will hear comments as varied as the company, and you will hear more attention paid to the maid than to the mistress.

First and Second Voices: "How patient she looks!" "Yes, she is evidently used to waiting."

Third Voice: "What a natural expression on the maid's face! It is not bored but merely content, like that of a dog waiting for his master as if she just took everything for granted."

Fourth and Fifth Voices: "See how her eyes are turned away to the window." "Yes, the composition would demand that, as well as the respect due to her mistress, which would not allow her to watch her write."

Sixth Voice: "Look, there's a little sort of Cupid in the picture on the wall. Oh, no (after reference to the catalogue), it isn't a Cupid, it's Moses!"

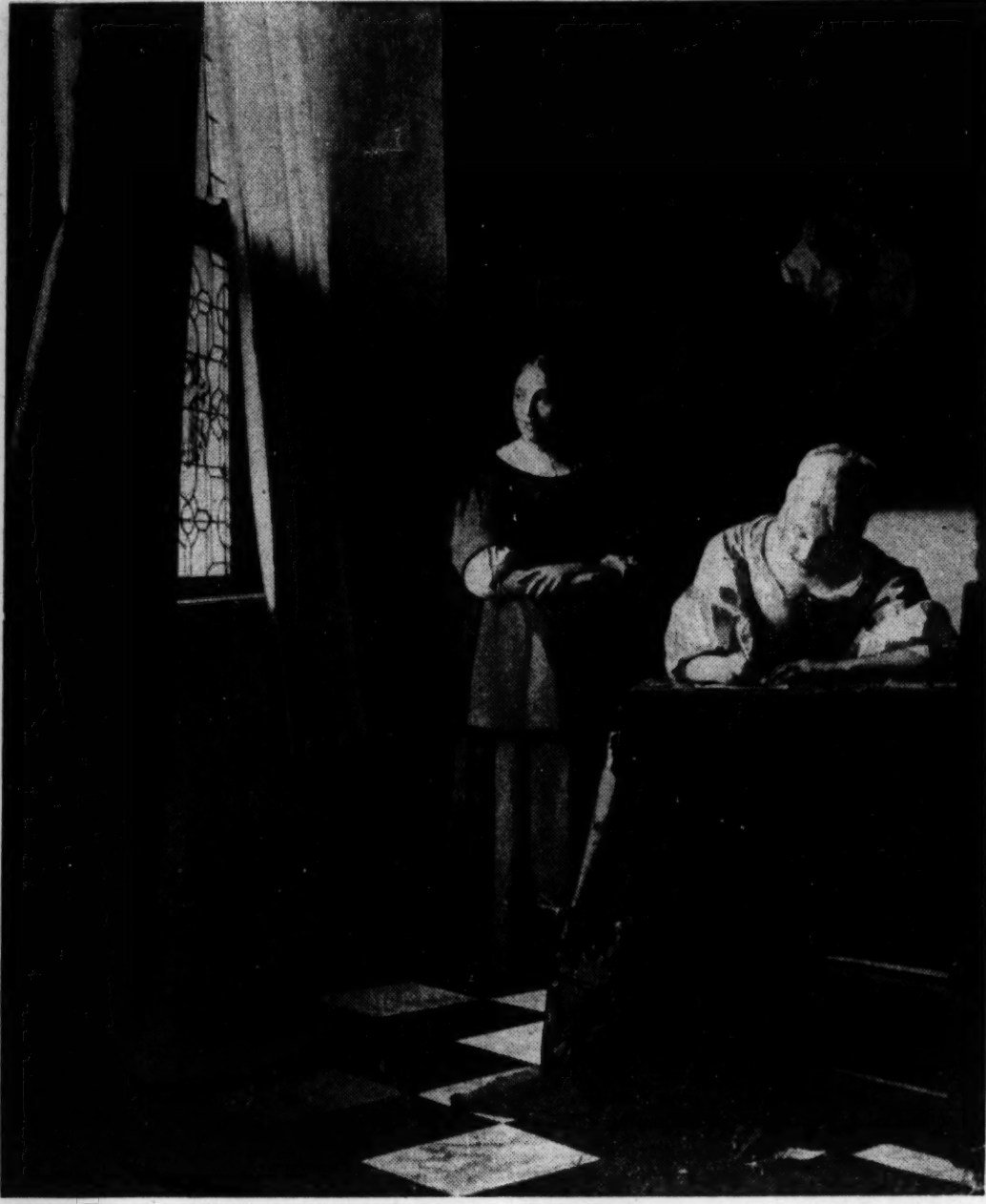
Soerabaya, a Java Town

It lies along and about the Kali Mas (River of Gold), it rambles in pleasant streets with shaded canal banks, parks and lawns, and runs off into comfortable suburbs and distant mountain tops seen through clouds. . . . The natives (or Madoerese), the Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, are everywhere, catching your eye by the color of their sarongs, scarves and head gear. There are even color under the sun—orange, gold, bronze, magenta, carmine, flame red, bright green, amethyst, violet, purple, with every shade of each mixed in and woven together.

Little horses no larger than a Mexican burro go dashing about with two-wheeled carts—the sado or cab of the people—with silver-mounted harness, plumed heads, and sometimes jingling silver bells. Hired cabs with two enormous wheels and humph-backed bullocks, with red ribbons between their horns, bright-colored automobiles, army trucks, trams, bicycles, are everywhere. In between are water-carriers, pole-bearers carrying everything from feather dusters and mats to a street restaurant, hundreds of women carrying produce on their heads, other hundreds carrying children on their hips, and still other hundreds carrying nothing at all but a gaily colored Chinese umbrella, a lugger along sheep the goats by the ears, squabbling groups of birds in cages, mule hawkers of brass, rugs, linen, old hats, lamp shades.

The background of this moving scene is quite as colorful. The houses are white or yellow with red tile roofs, the asphalt streets, even in the shopping district, are often bordered, and in the residence section there are parkways of bushes and flowers in the centre of the avenues. The bridges are occasionally adorned with square gate-posts, Chinese lantern patterns for the electric lights, and gay colors along the footways. The river boats have high prows and poops like Viking ships, with bamboo thatched cabins, and again gay colors fore and aft. The river banks are like lawns, and are bordered by such trees as the palm, the banana, with its luscious leaves and brilliant geranium-red flowers, the waving casuarina, tall palms, spreading banyans and samans, huge tamarinds.

And overhead, even in the monsoon weather, you can almost always see blue sky, deep tropical blue, with great cumulus clouds that reach up to sunset perhaps fifty thousand feet. These white mountains of the upper air are often seen at twilight with their peaks reflecting the red sunset in a brilliant tone of pink, with blue shadows on their sides, and against a blue-slate background of sky—From "In Java," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE.



The Letter. By Vermeer (From the Otto Beit Collection).

## Fruit Vendor in Naples

Teresina stands surrounded By gay clamorings of color—Rosy-amber peaches mounded Like a sunset cloud—nor duller;

Pyramids of crimson cherries, Pears like golden lutes, half hidden Under globes of grapes, and berries Redly luscious and dew-dripped.

Bold Italian sunlight dapples Teresina's hair with yellow. Dyes her cheeks like scarlet apples, Makes her brown eyes soft and mellow.

And the people buying, linger With a joy beyond the telling, While she tests with shapely finger Fragrant wares she would be selling.

Teresina, all unknowing Sets her customers day-dreaming, As she stands like Ceres, glowing, With her sunny fruit a-gleaming.

—ANNE LLOYD, in "Antiques and Amber."

## Primroses of the Sand

After a heavy rain has passed over the semi-arid section of the American Southwest and the hot sun has come out again, the desert flowers open all over the moist land. The loveliness of these early blossoms is so unexpected in the brown wastes, the contrast is so marked between vivid petals and bare, dark ground, that painters and travelers journey far to behold the vision.

Among the most beautiful of these unexpected, far-flung gardens are the great beds of evening primroses which open with a precision and a rustle of silken draperies. Not only in the late afternoon hours, when the shadows begin to lengthen, but also in the cool morning hours, there is an imperceptible straightening of the downy, silver buds and a rhythmic parting in the center of calyx lobes.

Before one is aware of the fact, the dainty corolla, which a moment before appeared to be tightly rolled, unfurls exquisite white petals with just a tint of yellow at the base. After pollination the flower changes from a delicate pink to crimson, and blooms only for a few days.

It is the whole color scheme of pale green foliage, reddish, tightly rolled buds, and white, ethereal blossoms that makes this flower display one of the most effective in the desert.

There is such dainty, appealing beauty about a primrose. The wide-spread flower has the texture of crinkled silk, and often the petals are over three inches wide. Its fragrance is far-reaching, and night-flying moths and nectar-loving insects converge upon it from every direction. As one journeys over the desert in late winter or early spring, the sight of beds of primroses spilled over the glowing sand is like a glimpse into fairyland.

That in the desert . . . Framed a band of small Republics there, Which still exist, the envy of the world! Who would not land in each, and tread the ground; Land where Tell leaped ashore; and climb to drink Of the three hallowed fountains? He that does, Comes back the better; and relates at home That he was met and greeted by a race Such as he read of in his boyish days; Such as Mithridates at Marathon Led, when he chased the Persians to their ships.

—SAMUEL JOHNSON, in "Italy."

Vermeer

The Letter. By Vermeer (From the Otto Beit Collection).

Fruit Vendor in Naples

Primroses of the Sand

Songs in the Street

Ceylon Hospitality

Dear Minor People

Green o' the Spring

Spiritual Renewals

THE evidence of renewal which recurring springtime brings to earth in gladdened fields and forests, in melting streams and green meadows, rejoices the heart. The bursting sod, the quickening sap, giving to the branches of tree and shrub signs of awakening nature, all presage the coming forth to visible expression of those things of loveliness which winter has been husbanding. The message of springtime is carried on fragrant winds, and one knows that floral beauty is on its way. Emulating the season's renewals, most persons set to work furnishing their dwellings, laying aside the somber garments of winter, and expressing with brighter hues the general rejuvenation. There is a glad willingness to put off the old and to welcome all that is new.

Of far greater importance to human happiness than the seasonal renewal of material things is the daily, hourly, renewing in consciousness of the righteousness which springs from Truth and brings into expression the divine nature of man.

The prophet said: "His compassions fail not. They are new every morning." One does not need to wait for stated seasons to refresh his trust in God and His constantly outpouring goodness and love. One needs only to keep his thoughts allied to all that is good and lovely and pure in order to feel and to rejoice in the ever present spiritual harmony.

So transforming is Truth's gracious influence that Paul declared, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." Indeed, the apostle's injunction, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," emphasizes the far-reaching and harmonizing effect which comes from habitual spiritual com-

union with God, divine Mind, and with His ever present Christ.

Christ Jesus showed his followers the folly of attempting to put "new wine into old bottles," the impossibility that is of gaining the new and true sense of life as spiritual without forsaking the false material belief in a life apart from God. One must be willing to leave the old paths of false beliefs. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points to willingness as a quality which speeds the springtime of spiritual awakening. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 323, 324) she says: "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

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When constantly seeking the needed spiritual refreshing in daily living, one must begin with God as the divine source or Principle of all real being; and, putting this knowledge into practice, one must regard all real experience from the standpoint of continuous newness, a perpetual springing forth from the divine origin. So doing, one will find that these views of perfect God and perfect man are the springs of the new rest and rejuvenescence; for in the ever appearing spiritual truth there is nothing to become worn out. In her article "Voices of Spring" Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 330): "With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should freshen the fragrance of being;" and on the next page she continues, "Thus abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtime of freedom and greatness."

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Sure, here in grim New England The spring is always slow, An' every bit of green grass Is kill'd with frost and snow; Ah, many a heart is weary The winther days, I ween But oh, the joy when springtime comes An' brings the blessed green! —DENNIS A. MCCARTHY, in "Voices from Erin."

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"If it's constellations you're after," it said, "what in the world is the matter with me? Here I am, definite; I can defy the mists of the evening; I plant myself firmly above the hills. You waste your time groping among those other vague glimmerings yonder. At best they mean nothing unless you apply . . . imagination. Dragons and lyres, indeed! Look at me, I'm a dipper, I am!"

I lay down again, and waited until a cloud had passed by between me and Ursula Minor, and then gave myself over to the gentler influence of the lesser group of stars. It did not point to the North Star, no; it did not need to, for it had snared the star closely in its tail.

That is the way—so I pondered, sunk in fragrant reverie in the grass, with only the flash of a meteor to startle me now and then—that is the way with a good many of the people that I know. Great bears and little bears, major and minor—they divide the world between them. . . . How alluring, how interesting Ursula Minor! How tedious Ursula Major—and yet how indispensable! Every age is the age of Ursula Major, because, for one thing, it will have it so. But Ursula Minor has captured and held much of the love of the world. . . .

There is one more trait of Ursula Minor—that which includes and presupposes all other characteristics, their fine flower, and at the same time their seed—which I would fain, yet dare not handle. How shall I even speak its name without doing harm? . . . Look up at Ursula Minor and see how its stars twinkle among themselves—not keenly like Ursula Major, flashing an obvious sheaf of rays from every well-marked corner, but dimly, deliciously, through-and-through, so that the separate stars sometimes disappear in the effulgence of their mingled rays. That is—ah! speak it softly, whisper it—that is a Sense of Humor. . . .

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"I'm sure I'm much obliged," it says. "You are really very kind to take all this trouble." —ZEPHYRUS HUNTER, in "The Edge of the Woods."

Ceylon Hospitality

A paved street lined with white buildings led back from the quay. Another paved street led to the right, and still another to the left; all flanked by office buildings, all desolate and smug. I paused for my bearings, located the center of Colombo, and headed down the middle street.

Precious and semi-precious stones flashed from the shop windows—fire opals, rubies, cat's-eyes, and a hundred others that I had never seen before. A man hurried after me with a beautiful model of a catamaran; another with his hair done up like a woman's gestured toward a basket of ebony elephants carved in ivory. I came to the end of the paved road, dived into the recesses of the town, and found myself in the midst of an exotic bazaar.

Women brushed past me with baskets of fruits balanced upon their heads, shopkeepers weighed out sticky foods, fishmongers called their wares, and little boys and girls crawled through the crowds gathering remnants. Stacks of dates, baskets of fruits, and heap upon heap of market produce were piled in the shadow and sunlight of the noon-day.

I paused beside a shop to watch a man winnowing grain; and as I stood there the Singhalese proprietor asked if I were a stranger in the island and would I like to see the bazaar and know more about its merchandise. His address was so thoroughly charming, and his wife looked at me in such a winning way that I could not but accept with thanks. So he left his shop in charge of his wife, and we continued on through the aisles; I stopping every few feet to admire and wonder.

My companion picked little oranges from the baskets, cut them open and insisted that I eat them. He sliced mangoes for me, and invited me to taste of tiny seeds, apices and raw peppers of which there were heaping baskets at our elbows. Always he told me the native names, and in it was the soft sighing of the palms in the sweet warm air of Provence, the violin carrying the air, the tiny tripping of light feet, the wash of the Mediterranean on the pebbled beach. It spoke of violet fields, jasmine, the mimosa and the orange blossoms.

"On no voit que des fleurs magnifiques," Sous des lilas aux senteurs mystiques—

When I left, he escorted me outside the bazaar, politely refused to accept any money, and wished me the happiest kind of a voyage.—From "The Great Horn Spoon," by EUGENE WAGNER.

Songs in the Street

Green o' the Spring

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THE evidence of renewal which recurring springtime brings to earth in gladdened fields and forests, in melting streams and green meadows, rejoices the heart. The bursting sod, the quickening sap, giving to the branches of tree and shrub signs of awakening nature, all presage the coming forth to visible expression of those things of loveliness which winter has been husbanding. The message of springtime is carried on fragrant winds, and one knows that floral beauty is on its way. Emulating the season's renewals, most persons set to work furnishing their dwellings, laying aside the somber garments of winter, and expressing with brighter hues the general rejuvenation. There is a glad willingness to put off the old and to welcome all that is new.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# FLUCTUATIONS ARE WIDE AND VERY UNEVEN

## Stiff Money Rates Exert Restrictive Influence— Close Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy selling, inspired by fear of a further tightening of money rates, turned the course of prices reactionary in today's stock market, despite sporadic efforts of bulls to bring about a general rally.

Early gains of 2 to 4 points in a number of representative copper, public utility, office appliance and miscellaneous issues were cut down or wiped out, and a long list of stocks were carried 1 to 5 points below yesterday's closing quotations.

Call money renewed at 9 per cent, as compared with 8 yesterday and 7 the day before. There was only a nominal falling of loans during the morning, but funds were scarce, and unless a fresh supply comes in from out-of-town, the rate is expected to work higher.

Some uneasiness developed as a result of private Chicago dispatches forecasting a higher redaction rate in that city on Friday.

Except for a drop in freight car loadings, the day's business news was largely favorable. Steel trade reviews were unusually optimistic. Iron Age states that "March will undoubtedly break all previous monthly production records, and a continuance of the current high rate through April seems assured." The Iron Trade Review reports that "seasonal requirements for steel are making their contribution to the unprecedented market situation."

Outside the stock market, chief speculative interest centered in cotton, which advanced \$1.50 to \$2 a bale, and the publication of a bullish government grain statement, and reports of adverse weather.

Coppers enjoyed a temporary outburst of strength in the morning, during which several of the leaders moved into new high ground. When the selling orders appeared, however, the market dropped from 17 1/2 to 16 1/2, and Chilean from 12 1/2 to 12.

Baldwin Locomotive, which is slated for a four-for-one stock split and a new management, broke 12 points to 25 1/2, and advanced to 24 1/2. The insurance dropped nearly 10 points, Victor Talking Machine certificates 5, and Johns Manville, Commonwealth Power, Goodrich Rubber sold down 4 points or more, with at least a score others, including Radio, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, International Commission, Wright Aeronautical and General Electric falling 3 or more points below yesterday's final quotations.

Standard Oil of California moved more than 2 points to a new top at 78 1/2, in response to the end of the gasoline price war on the Pacific coast. Houston Oil sold 2 points higher. International Telephone ran up 9 points to a new peak at 234, but was unable to maintain all the gain.

Advances in the money market moved into new high ground, on reports that new interest had acquired a dominant position in the country.

Call, copper and public utilities were in the van of a late rally which attained considerable momentum in spots despite the checkered picture of the money rate to 10 per cent. American Express rose 10 1/2 points. Warner Bros. Pictures 5 and Standard Oil of California more than 4 points, high at 80 1/2. The closing tone was irregular. Total sales approximated \$4,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables unchanged at \$1.85 1/2.

Trading in the early bond market today was largely restricted to a few convertible favorites, as increasing rates appeared checked. The buying brought into the market by the recent statement of Secretary Mellon advocating the purchase of bonds.

International Telephone and Cable 4 1/2 attracted buying in response to a further upturn in the stock, in expectation of increasing value of the rights in addition to the proposed three-for-one split. Reports that the company is planning to begin using rights in the company to pay for the country's telegraphic communications business lent strength to its securities. The bonds rose more than 1/2 of a point above 117.

Anacosta Copper 7s were again a strong feature, jumping 4 points to a record price of 12 1/2. The marked strength of the copper stocks. Federated Metals 7s returned to their previous high of 105. Youngtown Steel and Tube advanced 1/2 point to 104 1/2, as the steel trade reviews reported that sheet mills were unable to keep up with orders. Electric 7s advanced nearly 3 points to their previous high at \$3 in a small turnover. Rails were irregular. Allegheny Corporation 7s and St. Paul 7s advanced 1/2 point, while B. O. 4 1/2s and Seaboard 4s, eased fractionally, and Galveston, Houston & San Antonio 1st 5s lost a point.

The foreign list was quiet and irregular. United States Government obligations were neglected in the early trading.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Mar.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
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Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
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Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
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Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
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Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
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May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Mar.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Mar.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Mar.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Mar.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Mar.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Feb.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Mar.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Apr.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
June	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Aug.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Sept.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Nov.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Dec.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Jan.	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.



## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

## DIVIDENDS

## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

Closing Prices		Macy & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 15.		(Continued from Page 1)	
Ab & Straus 5 1/2% '45	High 112	Australia 4 1/2% '37	High 87 1/2	10 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	High 100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	11 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	12 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	13 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	14 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	15 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	16 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	17 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	18 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	19 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	20 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	21 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	22 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	23 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	24 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	25 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	26 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	27 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	28 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	29 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	30 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	31 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	32 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	33 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	34 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	35 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	36 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	37 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	38 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	39 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	40 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	41 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	42 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	43 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	44 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	45 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	46 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	47 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	48 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	49 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	50 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	51 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	52 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	53 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	54 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	55 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	56 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	57 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	58 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	59 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	60 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	61 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	62 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	63 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	64 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	65 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	66 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	67 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	68 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	69 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	70 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	71 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	72 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	73 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	74 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	75 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	76 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	77 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	78 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	79 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	80 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	81 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	82 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	83 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	84 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	85 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	86 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	87 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	88 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	89 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	90 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	91 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	92 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	93 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	94 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	95 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	96 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	97 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	98 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	99 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100
Ala. Ry. & N. O. 5 1/2% '45	112 1/2	Australia 4 1/2% '37	87 1/2	100 Nat Dairy pt. 10 1/2	100

# The Modern Investor is a Money Merchant

## He "Turns" His Capital

THE merchant today knows that sound business practice requires him to turn his capital as many times as possible per year at comparatively small profit on each turn.

It is not difficult to figure that there is greater advantage in turning capital five times at 5% profit per turn, than once at 15% profit.

This principle can be applied to investments. Buy sound securities when they are slightly depressed . . . hold them a few months . . . and sell them at substantial profits . . . that is "turning" one's capital.

To do so, the "money merchant" must have the judgment of expert counsel who have both economic and market knowledge. He must look to a nationwide organization such as the Wyckoff Advisory Bureau. Its large personnel obtain the comprehensive facts which enable it to determine these situations with surprising accuracy.

The great majority of Wyckoff Advisory Bureau clients renew their contracts from year to year because the Bureau has shown them a greater turnover on the capital, without departing into the field of speculation.

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AMERICAN ZINC REPORT reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net profits after interest, depreciation and depletion of \$441,471, equal to \$5.39 a share on the 82,325 shares of preferred stock. The company reported a dividend after similar charges of \$218,171 for 1928, and a deficit of \$7,337 for 1929. Net profit before depreciation and depletion in 1928 was \$681,158, compared with \$260,938 in 1927 and \$474,743 in 1926.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ACTIVE Production and consumption of chemicals in the first quarter of the year promises to reach higher levels than generally been predicted and the industry, taken as a whole, finds itself in a favorable position, says Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering. A large part of the production has been sold ahead. The majority of the chemicals held a steady price course in the last month.

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## News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

London.—It would seem as though there is a friendly rivalry between the Duke of York and his brother-in-law, Viscount Lascelles, in the interest each is taking in Freemasonry, though, of course, the latter is not so tied up with official and social engagements as the former. He is, however, paying visits, almost nightly, to lodges in his Province of West Yorkshire and during the last few weeks was at a Yorkshire lodge one evening, then traveled to London to keep a Masonic engagement for the next evening and back again to Yorkshire for an engagement there the following evening—a fairly strenuous list. The Duke managed to keep two important engagements on one evening, being present first at the jubilee of the Sir Charles Bright Lodge, before presiding at the annual festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

The Sir Charles Bright Lodge is named after the eminent engineer who laid the first Atlantic cable between Valentia and Newfoundland, who was also Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex. The first Master of the lodge was John Hurst, who, afterward, became Grand Master of Western Australia.

The Emulation Lodge of Improvement has a history of great interest. When the two royal brothers, the Dukes of Sussex and Kent, the Grand Masters of the two rival Grand Lodges in England in 1815, effected a reconciliation between those two bodies, thus forming the existing United Grand Lodge of England, the question of ritual became prominent in the discussions. England has never adopted the system, which prevails in some other jurisdictions, of ordering any special set form of ritual, but there was formed at the time of the union what has become known as the Lodge of Reconciliation which arranged a ritual, which was almost universally adopted throughout the English craft. It is this ritual which has been preserved by the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, which was founded in 1825, at which the Duke of York presided, was therefore the one hundred and sixth of its kind and by far the largest attended festival yet held.

The quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge in England, which is held, and beyond finance, there was not much business of importance. Sir John Ferguson, who is chairman of the finance committee, pointed out that Grand Lodge is not the wealthy body some people seem to imagine it. Practically one-third of its funds is devoted entirely to benevolence; more than one-third is represented by buildings, which, by their nature, cannot produce an economic return; while, as to the remainder, the administrative fund—the fund of general purpose—has free assets amounting to a little over £100,000.

Grand Lodge has received from Grand Lodge of Norway a gift, which it prizes highly. It is that of a collar-ette and cross of a Knight Commander of the eleventh degree under that Grand Lodge. Hitherto England had no specimens of those highly interesting examples of Masonic regalia, which add to the continuously

growing number of picturesque and historic objects relating to Freemasonry already in the library and museum.

Work in connection with the new buildings to be erected as the Masonic Peace Memorial has been hindered greatly as the result of the very bad weather experienced during the last two months. However, it is hoped that by the time of the next Quarterly Communication the work will be advanced sufficiently for the estimates for the superstructure to be considered and a decision arrived at. Twenty-three more lodges have fallen into line as Hall Stone Lodges and, during the last three months, 23 new lodges have also been added to the English register. Of these, seven will meet in London, five in Birmingham and one each at Bridgend, Darlington, Haltham, King's Heath, Long Eaton, Loughton, Nuneaton and Selsdon; and one each at Dar-es-Salaam, Buenos Aires, and Basra.

The practice of remembering absent brethren at 9 o'clock at every Masonic meeting is one that has now become general. At that hour a severe of a hymn, generally, is sung. In one lodge, the Aurora Norma, a song is struck slowly nine times, which adds to the impressiveness of the custom.

The Duke of Connaught has been re-elected Grand Master of the Craft and Mark Grand Lodges for the twenty-ninth year in succession, and the former Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Batho, has been elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand (Craft) Lodge for the ensuing year.

Benevolent associations play a large part in the organization of subscriptions to the Masonic institutions. The first Masonic Benevolent Association was formed about 1897 by the members of the Yorkborough Lodge of Instruction meeting in Fenchurch Street. There are now over 800 of these associations and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution receives through them a yearly average of over £30,000.

The quest of £250,000 undertaken by the Freemasons' Nursing Home bids fair to be successful, so heartily is the appeal being supported by the lodges, particularly in London. The home, as it presently exists, has proved itself insufficient in accommodation for the work it is doing and it is certainly a long way behind what it contemplates doing. Many lodges have expressed their intention to devote themselves this year or next year to this special branch of Masonic benevolence.

A research chapter, which will do for Royal Arch Masonry what the Quatuor Coronati Lodge does for the Craft, is in the last proposal and will shortly be launched.

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Page of This Issue

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## (Continued)

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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: ABIGAIL ADAMS.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: Abigail Adams was something more than the wife of the second President of the United States; for she has left her own mark upon history. She was the daughter of a clergyman of Weymouth, Mass., her mother having been the daughter of Col. John Quincy of Braintree. As a girl she did not attend school; in those days it was enough if girls could write and cipher, perhaps dance or play the spinet. However, in later life she more than atoned for this early lack. She knew her English literature, well and could herself write her native tongue in the forceful style evidenced in her correspondence.

Abigail's aristocratic family disappeared at sea; for she possessed an engaging simplicity combined with refinement, tact and wit. These same qualities stood her in good stead when John Adams went to the White House. To be sure, its surroundings were unfinished and the house itself uncomfortable and drafty, but this practical First Lady could adjust herself to circumstances. There is a popular tradition that she used the famous East Room for drying the President's linen. Abigail Adams was also the mother of a President. Her collected letters—most of them written to her husband—remain fresh and fascinating and enlightening for our delinquency today.

In London society Mrs. Adams was entirely at sea; for she possessed an engaging simplicity combined with refinement, tact and wit. These same qualities stood her in good stead when John Adams went to the White House. To be sure, its surroundings were unfinished and the house itself uncomfortable and drafty, but this practical First Lady could adjust herself to circumstances. There is a popular tradition that she used the famous East Room for drying the President's linen. Abigail Adams was also the mother of a President. Her collected letters—most of them written to her husband—remain fresh and fascinating and enlightening for our delinquency today.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What scenic wonder of the United States antedates by thousands of years the "seven wonders" of ancient times?—Editorial Page Feature..... 20
2. In what South American country are you most apt to find an important part in public life?—Women's Industries Page..... 20
3. How long does it take for a ship to pass through the Panama Canal?—Odds and Ends..... 20
4. How long has Muscle Shoals been a political problem in the United States?—Editorial..... 20
5. How was the feast of St. Bartholomew celebrated in France in 1570?—One Minute Biographies..... 20

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Articulate

The Latin *articulate* means "to supply with joints" or "to divide by joints," from *artus*, "a joint or limb." Thus we have the adjective meaning "jointed, fitted, having parts distinctly recognizable" applied to architecture, as well as to animals and plants. Speech is articulate when distinctly divided into joints—that is, words or syllables not jumbled together. Sounds, like long musical notes, the shriek of an engine, a groan, etc., are considered inarticulate, as is also an animal or thing incapable of speech. Obviously, the verb "to articulate" is most often applied to carpentry of speech, signifying in the first instance "to joint," in the second, "to utter distinct sounds." Generalizing in the latter field, we have allowed articulate to mean merely to give utterance to, to express in words or even to pronounce, but in truth it should mean only speaking plainly and intelligibly. One authority insists that only sentences in which all the essential grammatical parts are definitely expressed are articulate; as "I thank you" is articulate; "Thank you," semiararticulate, and "Thanks," inarticulate.

In both verb and adjective the second syllable is stressed, ar-tic'u-late. Sound first a as in arm, a as in it, as in while, last a of the verb as in late, and of the adjective as in senate.

His agitation was so great that he could not articulate.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

## EARLY OCCUPATIONS



## The Children's Corner

## Welcome Home

MRS. SCROGGINS was busy with a needle, some thread, and a button. She sat in the sitting room of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American Elm). The button was for her husband's waistcoat. The thread was to hold the button to the waistcoat and the needle was to draw the thread through waistcoat and button.

As she sat needing, Florrie, the pigeon was winging her way across Boston with something in her mouth, or bill. The something was a twig on which clung tiny balls of fur about the size of a robin's egg and

to arrive. Osmun, Mr. Scroggins's nephew, came early, with the Squiffetree family. Shortly afterward up fluttered Fib with his band of sparrows, all chattering and squeaking. Florrie swooped grandly to a position of prominence on the bandstand, with the pussy willow in her bill. In a cloud of flapping wings, her pigeon friends followed.

"Wilton is shy," said Osmun to one of the pigeons.

"Yes, where is she?" said this pigeon to another pigeon.

By "she" was meant Araminta, the widely famous First Robin of Boston Common.

Finally some of the keener eyed watchers spied the high hat and the cane of old Roger P. Scroggins.

"They're coming!" sounded the cry. It was echoed and re-echoed from Tremont to Charles Street.

"Hooray!" shouted everyone.

Every eye was turned toward the walk down which Mr. Scroggins marched proudly, with Araminta and Mrs. Scroggins.

The Commoners cheered Mrs. Scroggins. They cheered Mr. Scroggins. An "how they cheered Araminta!" Smiling and perking in her most engaging manner, the popular robin came nearer and nearer, down a lane of fur and feathers which lined the way. As Araminta passed, they saluted gallantly.

"Oh, thank you," said she sweetly. Florrie stepped forward and presented the pussy willow. "Oh, is this for me?" said Araminta.

Mr. Scroggins held up his cane for silence. Instead of getting it, he received more cheers which, truth to tell, didn't displease the old squirrel, for almost anyone likes a cheer now and then. Finally, his friends quieted.

"Boston is a city," said Mr. Scroggins, "known for keeping up its traditions." (Cheers.)

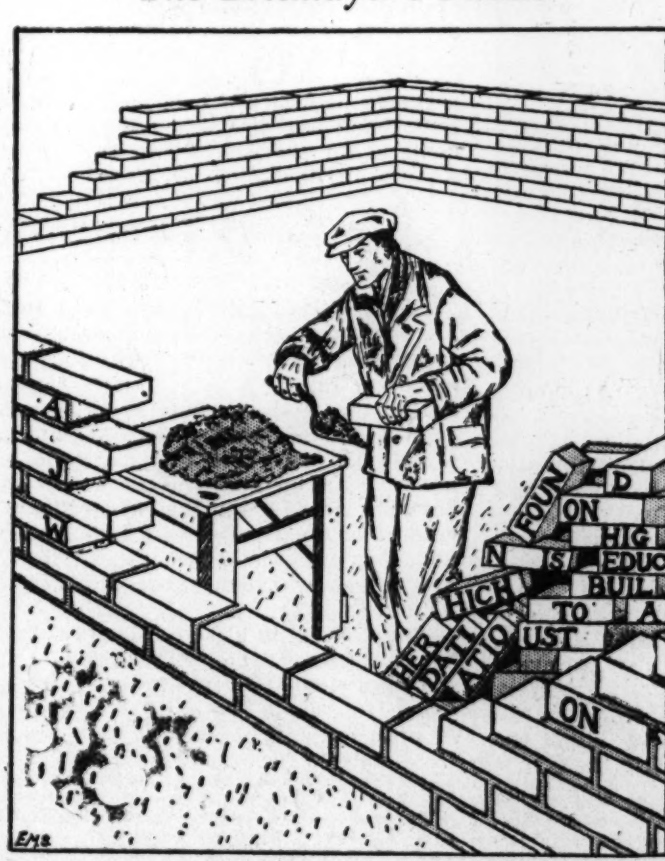
"One of the traditions of Boston Common is Araminta, the first robin," he said. (More cheers.)

"We are glad," said Mr. Scroggins, "to welcome her home. She will now sing for us, as usual."

Araminta displayed her brightest smiles and, after apologizing for her voice, which was her custom, charmed all her listeners with a few selections.

When it was all over, Florrie flapped to Mr. Scroggins's side. "Well," she said, "that's all taken care of for another year."

## The Bricklayer's Puzzle



A MOTTO which recently appeared in the Random Ramblings column of the Monitor is to decorate this wall when completed. It will cover three lines, and you will note that these lines start with the letters A, J, and W. Also note that the second line ends with the letters "ON." Can you help the bricklayer finish the wall? Perhaps the easiest way to solve the puzzle will be to copy the letters as they appear on the bricks on small slips of paper, leaving spaces where shown for the division between words, and then so arranging the slips as to complete the motto.

## I Record only the Sunny Hours



## Fidelity

SPORT, a dog greatly valued for his industrious, intelligent and sociable character, had been trained to go to a viaduct to bring in the evening paper which the guard threw out from the last train. One stormy night, dark as could be, and with heavy rain, Sport returned from his errand, late, carrying a sodden scrap of paper. He was not invited in, as was customary, but informed that only part of the paper had been brought in.

Nothing daunted, the dog disappeared into the darkness, and after a further hour's search returned with the remainder of the paper, just as the folks were preparing to turn in for the night.

## The Gift Shared

R.P. of New York sends in a contribution telling of a child who had been saving her pennies and nickels, and was now spending her 50 cents for two handsome chrysanthemums to present to her mother. On the way home she and her father met a very shabbily dressed elderly woman. "Do you think I should give her one?" the child asked. "Would you want to give half of mother's present away?" replied the father. "But," countered the child, "I don't think anybody ever gives that lady flowers." Only one flower reached home, but with it went the blessing of a very much cheered woman.

## Quotation for Today

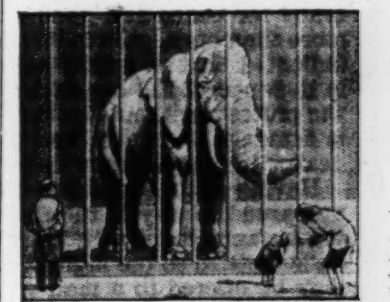
ITRULY enjoy no more of the world's good things than what I willingly distribute to the needy.

—SENECA

## In Lighter Vein

## Just Enough

"Should a husband keep anything from his wife?" asks a writer. Enough for lunch and carfare, we should say.—Boston Transcript.



"Mind your manners, Alfred—don't stare in his face."

## No Vacancies

Father: "I hear you are always at the bottom of the class. Can't you get another place?"

Son: "No, all the others are taken."—Kikeriki (Vienna).

## Premature

Papa: "Isn't mamma ready yet?"

Junior: "No, she hasn't even said she's about ready yet."

## Odds and Ends

## A Thrift Clock

A small savings device issued to depositors of the Municipal Savings Bank of Darmstadt is a clock which will run only after a coin has been inserted.

Detroit News: "Cornstalks treated by the new process make an exceptionally strong paper." Or would husky be the word?

## Rising Industry

The rapid growth of aviation is evidenced in a recent report that the industry, in the United States, was worth \$5,000,000 three years ago, while today it represents an investment of \$50,000,000.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Once civilization got men out of caves; now it drives them into subways.

## Commercial Planes

Commercial air lines in the United States covered 10,472,024 miles in 1928, with a fleet comprising 294 airplanes. This air transport group also carried 52,934 passengers.

## What They Say

Sir Thomas Horder: "The preservation of health does not depend upon the observance of a set of inhibitions whether in food or other things. It depends upon temperance and a quiet mind."

Sir Philip Gibbs: "At all costs we must re-establish faith in spiritual values. We must worship something beyond ourselves lest we destroy ourselves."

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick: "The great tragedies of history have not been caused by weakness but by the abuse of power."

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Bellman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Elihu Root's Triumph

ELIHU ROOT has put a glorious capstone on a long life of useful public service by his success in formulating a plan for the participation of the United States in the World Court which bids fair to accomplish the end sought. When Mr. Root undertook his unofficial diplomatic visit to Europe the situation was one that might well have discouraged a less competent negotiator. While sentiment in the United States was undoubtedly steadily growing in its demand for membership in the Court, the irreconcilables of the United States Senate had given no indication of responsiveness to that sentiment. At the same time the European governments, not unjustifiably disappointed by the attitude of the United States toward a plan for world-wide substitution of judicial action for war, had about settled down to the determination to conduct the Court without reference to the great Republic. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Root first satisfied himself as to what was necessary to meet objections raised by senators and then set himself the task of obtaining the necessary concessions from member countries. The latter end is now accomplished, and while he has to present the completed program to the Senate for ratification, there is every reason to believe that he is sure of his ground there.

Except to the narrowly legalistic mind, the advantages effected by the Root compromise do not materially change the original document upon which the World Court is based. The reluctance of the United States to enter the Court was founded upon apprehension lest advisory opinions might be given by that Court affecting interests of this country, while the membership of the Nation in the Court would imply acquiescence in those opinions. The Root plan does not abolish advisory opinions, but it provides that the Council of the League, in asking an advisory opinion, should invite an expression by the United States of its views. If the United States so chose, it might allow the Court to act, or it might formally protest against the Court's acting, but should the Court nevertheless proceed to give the opinion, this Nation would have the right to withdraw from the Court, "without any imputation of unfriendliness to co-operate generally for peace and good will." The Court has more than once, even in its present initial stages, indicated that it would not render an opinion in defiance of the opposition of any member. If the protestant should be the United States, there is scarcely a chance that the Court would endeavor to proceed over its protest.

Having entire confidence that Mr. Root had prepared the way in the Senate before completing his agreement with foreign nations, we think he is entitled to the highest congratulations that may be offered to a man who has done a great deed for the advancement of peace and harmony in the world. The United States out of the Court always constituted a hindrance to the completion of any policy of international jurisprudence. It has come to Mr. Root at the very meridian of his long career to be the intellectual force which has opened the way for the United States to escape from this anomalous and unfortunate position. His diplomatic triumph not only will bring to him new laurels, but is such a service to the cause of international good will as few individuals in all history have been able to make.

### Making Jury Service Attractive

THE jury is that part of the machinery of justice which makes the law democratic. It is the link between the courts and the people. In recent days there has been an increasing feeling that something is wrong with the jury system, and there have been various proposals to correct it. Among other plans is one brought forward by Charles L. Robinson, who speaks for the Rotary Club of New York City and for the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County. Mr. Robinson proposes nothing less than a Legion of Volunteer Jurors, intended, first, to bring back to jury service the classes of the population which are now exempt from duty, and, secondly, by arousing popular interest in the jury's task, to mend the abuses which now surround it. The proposal deserves unqualified interest and approval.

A list has recently been published showing the extent to which jury exemptions permit the professional classes, and the better educated sections of the community in New York and other states, to avoid jury duty. While such exemptions are to be deplored, it must nevertheless be admitted that conditions within the courts themselves have made such exemptions eagerly desired by busy people. There is a latent patriotism in most men and women which would make them eager servants of the public, in matters like jury service, if this could be accomplished in an efficient, businesslike way. But about too many of the courts—and particularly the courts dealing with petty cases—there is something which seems antagonistic to promptness, order and the business practices which the modern man and woman demand in ordinary relationships. All too often the intelligent juror sees his patriotism cooled by surly treatment, delays, interminable and unnecessary harangues, accompanied by wastes of time and effort so patently avoidable that they would be tolerated in

hardly any organization at the present day save a court of law. It is just such conditions as these which the proposed Volunteer Legion would be best adapted to correct.

Somewhere in the vague and shadowy generality known as The People resides the responsibility for conditions now existing in the courts. There is no question that a change in public sentiment would sweep the courts free of cobwebs and technicalities almost overnight. The arousing of such a sentiment in any reform must always depend on a small, motivating group of public-minded people—such a one, in short, as that which Mr. Robinson proposes.

In more complete form the plan calls for the organization of those who have had, or are having, jury service. Within this organization common experience would be consolidated, and the basis would be laid for better treatment of jurors and for action against such abuses as needless delays, dilatory tactics, technicalities and all the other ills which courts are heir to. The organization, as proposed, would be a society where membership depended on having sat in a jury box. Such a volunteer group, with units in many cities extended on a national scale, could give an immense impetus to the mere mechanical improvements that are needed in the antiquated machinery of justice, while in the larger sphere it could be immeasurably valuable in curbing crime and producing interest in law and law enforcement.

### Clericalism and Politics in Mexico

PERHAPS the clearest lesson of the revolt in Mexico so far is that the day of religious wars is past. While services have been resumed in Roman Catholic churches in parts of the territory under rebel control, and priests are reported to have offered prayers for success of the insurgent cause, there has been no popular uprising against the Government on religious grounds. The haste of rebelling military chieftains to revoke the constitutional provisions regulating the conduct of the clergy indicates that they were taking orders from ecclesiastical sources or were making a direct bid for Roman Catholic support. In any event, their action has awakened no widespread public response. Naturally, any prospect of overturning the Calles-Portes Gil régime and of abolishing restrictions on the clergy enlists the sympathy of certain church elements, but the people as a whole have shown themselves unwilling to take up arms to restore the privileges claimed by the priests.

This is so because the so-called "religious question" in Mexico is largely a political question between the Government and the Roman Catholic clergy which affects the layman only indirectly. It is a clerical rather than a religious issue; it is not—as has been misrepresented—a matter of denying "religious liberty" to the individual, but of curtailing nonreligious activities of the priests. The Mexican Government has pointed out that the laws do not interfere with the practice of any religion, but are designed to limit clerical interference in politics. This view is supported by the fact that Protestant denominations are operating in Mexico without serious hindrance. It has been mistakenly reported that Calles closed the churches in 1926; what he did was to put into force the 1917 Constitution's restrictions on the clergy who, as a protest, refused to conduct services in the churches.

It is true that the so-called "religious laws" were aimed at the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and that they have gone farther, perhaps, than was necessary to prevent clerical interference in politics. Chief objection is raised to the provisions making monastic orders and religious schools illegal, prohibiting clerical criticism of the Government, declaring that only native Mexicans shall be ministers and only civil marriage legal, and giving ownership of all church property to the Nation, with the congregations privileged to use it under regulation. However, Mexico's laws represent only the extreme example of a general movement among the Latin-American republics to limit the influences which helped to dominate them as colonies of Spain and Portugal and resisted their struggles for independence.

All these republics have taken some steps along this road, and a number of them have gone almost as far as Mexico. Ecuador, once virtually a theocratic state, has nationalized church property and barred foreign clergy. Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Panama and Uruguay have declared for a separation of church and state. Others have at various times put limits on clerical activities. Argentina, it is true, has a state church, and its President must be a Roman Catholic, but there are numerous modifications of the system which prevailed in the colonial period. Mexico's present régime is but the latest revival of a restrictive movement which began in 1833 and has recurred periodically ever since. So far, the current revolt has disclosed no widespread popular demand for the reversal of this effort and the restoration of clerical privileges.

### Bouvet Turns Cold

THE story that Bouvet Island is only an "iceberg" is not difficult to understand. The fact that the island has been charted, that it appears on Mercator's Projection, that it has been explored by a German oceanographic expedition, that it has been found by adventurous sailors, indeed, that it has been described as a volcanic cone 3000 feet high, alters the case not a whit. Nor does the recent correspondence between Norway and Britain on the dispute over ownership, as a result of which the British Foreign Office handed the island over to its northern neighbor, which apparently desired it as a whaling station.

The story is quite clear. Bouvet is an "iceberg." That is to say, the piece of land indicated on the map some 1500 miles south of the Cape of Good Hope is, in the opinion of someone whose identity remains a mystery, just a huge mass of ice detached from the great ice fields of the antarctic. Had the author of the "iceberg" version disclosed his identity, the story might have lost its force, but as it stands it is pure and unadorned. And no one who has lived in a whaling port will fail to understand it, provided he has listened to tales of the sea, of denizens of the deep, of strange antics of the sky which the whalers used to tell when they returned to port after a long voyage. "Moby Dick," it is sus-

pected, had some such origin. Congratulations to the eminent London daily which brought the tale to public notice. It is a good one, and reads, to those who know the whalers at their best, like a chapter from their deep-sea reminiscences.

### "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night"

NOT since the months immediately following the day when the national prohibition law became effective in the United States has there been more hopeful promise that in the end the power and supremacy of that law would be established. From all along the line there come reassurances that the traffickers in illicit liquors have taken warning and are deserting their lawless occupation. The specter of imprisonment for indeterminate terms, coupled with the loss of illegal profits gained in the trade, seems to have persuaded even the most grasping of these profiteers that the risks to be assumed are too great.

Wholly apart from the promised intensive study to be made of the problem of lax law enforcement, congestion of the courts and frequent miscarriages of justice due to the use of money or influence, there has been impressed the realization that President Hoover and those to whom power and authority have been delegated will prove that it is possible to enforce the prohibition law by means of the very agencies which now exist.

In this view of the situation it is well to take a sane and sensible view of the matter under consideration. There has never been that popular disrespect for this law which many have freely imputed to the American people. All that is needed now is to let it be understood that the law will be enforced without fear or favor and that the penalties provided will unfailingly be imposed. Whatever disrespect has been shown for the law is traceable to the false assumption that the law itself is impotent and that its administrators are vulnerable or negligent. Among those who have offended by conspiring with the actual violators of the law are unnumbered American citizens who, it is fair to assume, will be quick to applaud and commend the enforcement of the law without partiality or favoritism.

There are still other offenders, many of them aliens without legal status in their communities, who have presumed, perhaps ignorantly, that the law is not supposed to be enforced. Their transgressions have been abetted, no doubt, by those who should regard more sacredly their duties as citizens. All that these strangers need is to learn, by observation or by bitter experience, that the law can be and will be enforced. Then they will abandon the lawless traffic.

In fancy one who listens perchance will catch the note of interested inquiry which rises from the hearts of millions of American men and women in this hopeful hour: "Watchman, tell us of the night." There must come, now or soon, the reassuring word that all is well. Not for long can it be said that a free people, measurably enlightened, can be deceived and their solemn edict ignored by a minority. It is a fair assumption that an overwhelming majority of the voters of the United States favor law enforcement. They may not be as vocal or assertive as the minority opposed, but they are none the less in a position to prevent the repeal or serious modification of the law. Even those who have convinced themselves that a law which cannot be enforced should be repealed will be among the first to commend a show of strength that will gain for the law the respect they will gladly accord to it.

### Hash!

FURTHER contraction of the kitchenette apartment is imminent. The one-dish meal is on the way. No longer will the harassed housewife have to rattle around among a miscellaneous lot of pots and pans in her search for the type she needs to prepare the coming meal. Nevermore will it be necessary to waste her time in washing and drying an aggregation of food receptacles which have had no more than a subsidiary relationship to the main dish.

If the movement under way to promote a greater use of one-dish meals acquires the popularity and momentum expected of it, there will be little use for an array of kitchen utensils. Even the old iron spider, which polite society has frowned upon for a decade or so, but which "old-timers" have clung to with a tenacity that boded ill for its complete abandonment, may find itself without a nail to hang upon. But these things are of minor consideration. It is the one-meal dish itself with which the public, and especially the kitchenette dweller, is the most concerned.

The one-meal dish is just what its name implies—the preparation of practically the entire meal in a single dish. In this time, space- and pan-saving movement, various recipes have been submitted. Such combinations as pork chops, mushrooms, rice, tomatoes and sundry other vegetables are among the proposals—and this concoction, amalgamation, or merger, is not without some appeal—but one wonders what would be the result of an attempt to produce for breakfast, from a universal stewpot on a one-burner gas range, the traditional morning repast of ham and eggs supplemented by a plate of flapjacks or a couple of pork sausages.

### Editorial Notes

Little would one imagine in paying one's fare for the Twentieth Century Limited, crack train of the New York Central, that it earned more than \$11,000,000 last year. But it did, and was on time on 95 per cent of its runs. This might be called first-class service for the company and the public.

The Des Moines Register says: "It's the 'dollar down' that keeps a lot of folks from getting up." Yet there's no denying that many people would not have reached the high standard now maintained had it not been for a dollar down.

Style shows predominate just now in the larger cities, but it will be difficult to beat the style show the countryside will soon be putting on.

What except a sound picture could be advertised to advantage as "all talk"?

## Benjamin Franklin, Alias Silence Dogood

London, 1929.—Benjamin Franklin probably little realized that a letter which he wrote to his sister from Philadelphia to Boston in 1786 would bring \$3750 a century and a half later. That was the price paid here at an auction at Sotheby's of valuable autograph letters and manuscripts.

The letter discussed construction of an addition to his home. Another Franklin letter to his sister brought \$4000.

IT WAS a blustery March morning in Boston 207 years ago. Apprentice Benjamin Franklin bounded up the narrow stairs to a dingy printing shop in Queen Street (now Court Street) and hastened to sweep out before the journeymen arrived. Benjamin was usually prompt, especially since his older brother, James, the boss of the shop, had been irritable of late and was inclined to scold his helpers.

The New-England Courant, Boston's third newspaper, was having hard sledding. It was too sensational for the conservative Bay Colonists, and it was on the wrong side of most popular questions. James Franklin, its publisher, was even threatened with jail unless he curbed the radical tones of his weekly. What was needed was new writers with a more friendly tone. But James was obstinate and would take advice from no one.

James climbed the stairs wearily and hung his hat on a wooden peg behind the door. With a sigh he climbed on his stool and started to set type. Benjamin greeted his brother cheerily and was answered with a growl.

"What is that manuscript stuck in the door, Ben," James demanded.

"I will see, sir," Benjamin replied. "It was there when I came in to sweep up this morning."

"Let me look at it." "Silence Dogood!" Strange. I never heard of anyone of that name. I wonder what she is writing about."

James turned over the pages of neatly written manuscript which had been thrust under the door in the hope that the editor might see fit to print it. At first he was inclined to toss the mysterious contribution aside, but his attention was caught by the novelty of the communication.

"Whoever she is, she's got a real story. I think we had better print this letter this week. It cannot make our readers any more hostile than they are now."

Silence Dogood's first letter to the Courant marked a turning point in its career. She could write on any subject and write well. Occasionally a week or two passed with no manuscript to be found under the door. Then would come anxious inquiries from the readers—"Where is Silence?"

As time passed the Courant became more in favor. The mystery of Silence's identity grew and added not a little to her charm. One of her letters offered the information that "My Reverend Master married me when I grew up and we lived happily together for seven years. We had two girls and a boy. And then I lost my husband, but I ain't would marry again."

This clue resulted in the general reference to the Courant's popular writer as "Mrs. Dogood." Some of the subjects Silence discussed in her letters were "Freedom of Thought," "The Vice of Drunkenness," "Women," and "Our Night-Walkers."

Then came a long silence from Silence. James Franklin could do nothing to satisfy the deluge of inquiries as to Mrs. Dogood's whereabouts. Circulation began to fall off. One anxious reader wrote to the baffled editor:

Mr. Courant, since Mrs. Dogood has kept SILENCE for

so long a time, you have no doubt lost a very valuable Correspondent and the Publick been deprived of many profitable Amusements, for which reason I desire to convey the following Lines to her, that so if she be in the Land of the Living we may know the Occasion of her SILENCE.

The insistence of the Courant's readers grew and in desperation James published an appeal to the absent Silence, reminding her of a promise, in one of her first letters, to write once a fortnight. The appeal was accompanied with an advertisement:

If any Person or Persons will give a true Account of Mrs. Silence Dogood, whether Dead or Alive, Married or Unmarried, in Town or Country, that so (if living) she may be spoke with or Letters convey'd to her, they shall have Thanks for their Pains.

One morning after Silence had been missing for several weeks, James went to Queen Street earlier than usual. He heard footsteps on the stairs as he entered and thought an intruder was in the shop. He tiptoed up the stairs and was amazed to see his young brother furtively slipping a bulky manuscript under the door. James said not a word and crept into the shadows of the dark hallway. Benjamin sped down the stairs.

James picked up the long letter and was elated to see that it was from the missing Silence.

But how could Benjamin know where she lived? The mystery was almost as great as ever.

James went cheerfully about his work with visions of a mounting circulation. He knew that his readers would all return, now that Mrs. Dogood was back again. But he must question Benjamin.

Soon Ben came racing up the stairs, fearful lest he be later than his stern brother. He was crestfallen when he saw that his tardiness was noticed.

"Who is Silence Dogood and where does she live?" demanded James.

"That I cannot tell," replied Benjamin.

"You must tell, or you will be punished." "Well, then, if you must know, I am 'Silence Dogood,'" said Benjamin. "I have written all the letters and left them under the door. Now punish me if you will, but if you do, I will write no more."

James was dumfounded. His emotions were divided between pride in his young brother's ability and anger at his deceit.

He recalled the many hours he and his friends had discussed the mystery of Silence Dogood—while Benjamin worked quietly by. They had entertained the possibility that the unknown contributor was one of the learned ministers of the town, writing under a pseudonym. They had even voted to reward her generously if only Silence would make her identity known.

And all the time an ambitious apprentice had outwitted a publisher and all his readers. Benjamin had been afraid to submit his literary efforts openly, knowing that he would be scoffed at and reminded of his lowly position as "Printer's devil."

"Benjamin, you have acted a lie. But if you will continue to write the letters you shall be paid for them." And so began the great Franklin's writing career. Soon after this episode, James Franklin, offended the Government so greatly that he was imprisoned and the duties of publishing the New-England Courant fell on the youthful Benjamin. He had written many columns without pay for his brother and now that his was the responsibility of publishing a newspaper, his reward was still pitifully small.

What would Benjamin say if he knew that just one of his letters had been sold for \$3750? E. P. B.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME IN VIEW of the large number of people who possess Fascist membership cards certifying that they have been enrolled in the Fascist Party since as early as 1919—when Benito Mussolini, backed only by a very few adherents, founded the first Fascist group—Signor Augusto Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party, has ordered the federal secretaries to carry out a strict revision of the date of inscription of every member of the Fascist Party. It is stated that there are today several thousands who claim to be "Fascists of the first hour" and proclaim themselves to be among the first members of the party now in power in Italy; one Fascist newspaper says that there are about 300,000 persons who have this extravagant claim. The revision of the dates of inscription of the various members will, it is hoped, make definitely clear a doubtful point—how many were with Benito Mussolini on that eventful day when he founded the Fascist organization and how many joined him during the dark period of 1919. The registers of the various Fascist sections in 1919 give different figures. It has been ascertained, however, that the number of persons who actually joined the first Fascio di Combattimento was only fifty-five, and it is generally believed that at the end of 1919 the total membership could not have exceeded 3000. Only after Fascism seized power, applications for membership began to be made by the thousands.

Snow, and three times in one week, is a rare event in Rome, but recently it was experienced. The city of the Caesars covered with a white mantle is indeed a beautiful sight, but it must immediately be added that snow is by no means a welcome guest to the Romans. Only the children rejoice in it, partly because it is so rare a visitor and partly because when it snows they have an extra holiday. So unusual is a fall of snow in Rome that, according to a very ancient tradition, children and students do not go to their schools or university for lectures when it occurs. But the snow must rest on the road, or at least on the roofs, if the students are to enjoy this privilege. As elsewhere, many old customs have been swept away in Rome in recent years, and this one, too, has disappeared, but there seem to be a few private schools which still observe this old tradition.

The tenth Milan Fair will be opened this year on April 12 and will last for a fortnight. Almost every conceivable branch of work will be shown in this fair, from agricultural machinery to furniture, from automobiles to clothes. For the first time in Italy there will be opened an Exhibition of Commercial Organization, which will show all the modern organization of commercial offices. There will also be an Aeronautical Salon and a Palace of Sport. The latest foreign nations which have announced their intention of taking part in the fair include Bulgaria, Turkey, Chile and Brazil.

The recent expulsion from the Fascist Party of Baron Mazzoni, a well-known industrialist from Turin, deserves attention, as it shows the difficulties which the Fascist Government is encountering in transforming Italy into a corporative state. Baron Mazzoni is not a democrat and much less a follower of Socialist theories, but he has constantly supported Fascism from the first moment when this movement appeared in Italy in 1919. While in full sympathy with the political action of the Fascist Government he was opposed to their syndicalist policy, and his personal views on this subject carried such weight with his own workers that only one of them was enrolled in the local Fascist syndicate. Owing to the great popularity of Baron Mazzoni the Fascist authorities at Turin issued a special statement explaining the motives of his expulsion from the party. This document, drafted in perfect Fascist style, says:

Every Black Shirt in the province, every Fascist industrialist, and especially those who have not as yet understood that it is impossible to be good Fascists without being excellent syndicalists, are to know what has happened. Oh, irony! Out of the thousands of factory hands under Baron Mazzoni, even including those belonging to the Fascio of Torre Polce, only one workman joined the Fascist Syndicates, which comprise 120,000 members in

the Turin district. This incomprehension occurs after seven years of the Fascist régime and after patient endeavors on the part of the local authorities to entice Baron Mazzoni into a syndicalist atmosphere. Fascism is not Fascism, and the punishment inflicted upon Baron Mazzoni will serve as a warning to the lukewarm, and as a comfort to those who have given proofs of loyalty to the party since Syndicalism was started.

The Fascist authorities in Turin hoped that after the expulsion of Baron Mazzoni from the Fascist Party his employees would en masse join the local syndicates, but it seems that their action has not had the desired result.

It is stated that the Fascist Government is contemplating the establishment of a censorship on books published in Italy. All Italian publishing firms have been requested to submit for approval to the local Fascist federations the proofs of all books dealing with political subjects. When the federations entertain doubts whether a book should be published or not the final judgment is reserved to the Directory of the Fascist Party in Rome. University students delegated by the respective Fascist university groups will be entrusted with the examination of the proofs. This drastic step has been taken on account of the increasing number of books on Fascism appearing under pseudonyms in which under an apparent exaltation of the Fascist régime there was often a veiled criticism of Signor Mussolini's action. Moreover, it is hoped by this measure to prevent the Italian intellectuals opposed to the present régime from publishing their works under pseudonyms as they have been forced to do during the last few years.

A new tunnel, known as the "Galleria dell'Appennino," on the new Bologna-Florence line, was opened the other day in the presence of representatives of the Government and of the 3000 miners who were employed in its construction. The tunnel, which is 18,510 meters (about eleven and a half miles) long, is only a few hundred yards shorter than the Simplon tunnel, which is the longest in the world. The boring of this tunnel through the heart of the Appennine Mountains was a striking feat of engineering; water in great quantities, the geological formation of the mountain, and the jets of poisonous gas rendered the work very difficult. With the boring of this tunnel, work on the new direct line between Florence and Bologna is approaching completion, and it is expected that the new line will be opened to traffic in 1930. The distance between the two cities will be shortened by twenty miles and the journey will be completed in ninety minutes instead of 180, as is now required.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Frederick the Great's Composition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: As a reader of your worthy paper, I was interested to read your illuminating article on Frederick the Great in the issue of March 2.

The question you raised as to whether any of Frederick the Great's compositions have been played in America has given me this opportunity to say that at a concert given by the Nathan Ensemble Concertante on February 10, at the Little Theater in New York City, this organization was the first to play any of the compositions of Frederick the Great, i. e., a concerto for flute and string.

Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. (Miss) MARY SCHOR.

### William D. Mitchell's Birthplace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Monitor of March 5 under the heading "Members of Hoover Cabinet Men of Varied Abilities and Interesting Careers," we note that the birthplace of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, is given as Winona, Wis., instead of Winona, Minn. There is not a Winona in Wisconsin.

BERTHA PACKARD.  
Winona, Minn.